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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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DEFENDER'S PRETTY RACE

Beat the Vigilant 6 Minutes 10 Seconds for Drexel Cups.

MORE SUPERIOR WINDWARD WORK

Again Defender Crossed Vigilant's Bows, and a Collision Was Only Averted by Capt. Barr's Giving Way.

OFFICIAL TIME.

Names.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Defender	11 25 55	2 10 13	2 44 18
Vigilant	11 26 46	2 17 14	2 50 28

Elapsed Time for Each Leg.

Names.	First. H.M.S.	Second. H.M.S.	Third. H.M.S.
Defender	1 11 16	0 39 03	0 53 59
Vigilant	1 16 34	0 40 25	0 53 29

The Defender gained 5 minutes 18 second on the beat and 1 minute 22 seconds on the reach. On the run home the Vigilant gained 30 seconds. Over the entire course the Defender beat the Vigilant 6 minutes 10 seconds.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The Defender won the Drexel Cup for the big single stickers, and defeated the Vigilant 6 minutes, 10 seconds, over a twenty-one-mile course. Only half the course was sailed, once around the triangle.

The Regatta Committee had the power to call the race off at the end of the first round, and did so, because a thick fog bank shut the yachts in.

The Defender on the seven miles to windward, the first leg of the triangle, easily bested the Vigilant, and was 5 minutes 18 seconds ahead at the whistling buoy off Point Judith. The second leg was a reach, and the Defender added 1 minute 22 seconds to her lead.

On the third leg, a run home, the Vigilant cut down this lead 30 seconds, but this was chiefly due to a squall coming along at the back of her, and being able to carry her spinnaker right across the finish line.

Defender Better Every Race.

It was another light-weather test, and a very satisfactory one. The Defender appears to be getting better with every race, and is certainly a good light-weather boat. The Vigilant was handicapped with a mainsail that is rather baggy, and not good for going to windward.

The racing to-day between the big boats was marred by the action of those on board the Defender. There has been a disposition on the part of those in charge of this boat to run things to suit themselves ever since the syndicate to build the yacht was formed. Since she has been racing matters have not mended. In the second race with the Vigilant all racing rules were violated at the starting line, and the Vigilant had to resign a well-earned good position or run the new boat down.

In to-day's race these tactics were repeated, and, although Capt. Barr, by clever handling, had got the Vigilant in the best breeze just before the starting gun was fired, he had to give way to the Defender or run her down again. Some of those who were near the yachts and saw what was taking place shouted to those on board the Vigilant to hold their course and force the Defender. Mr. Willard, however, who is racing the Vigilant for Mr. George Gould, and is only doing so that the Defender may be put in thorough racing trim, and made as fast as possible in order to successfully defend the cup against the Valkyrie, gave way, and let the Defender take the lead. It seems strange that Mr. Iselin and those sailing the Defender should act in this way with the Vigilant, when, without that boat she would have no opportunity of being tested and got into trim.

Tired of Defender's Tactics.

Mr. Willard has decided not to race against the Defender any more. He will get the boat ready, however, for the trial race, which the Cup Committee announced to-day would take place off Sandy Hook on Tuesday, Aug. 20 and Thursday, Aug. 22, and will place the Vigilant at the disposal of the committee. Mr. Willard, as soon as the Vigilant came to anchor after the race, wrote to the Regatta Committee withdrawing from Thursday's and Saturday's races. In his letter he said:

"I hereby withdraw Vigilant's entries for the races on Thursday and Saturday. In doing so, I desire to add a few words of explanation. As you are aware, Mr. Gould and I, as his representative, fitted out and prepared Vigilant for racing, for no purpose in the world except to assist in developing the fastest American yacht, and thus aid in the defense of the America's Cup.

"To this end, Mr. Gould has cheerfully gone to great expense, and I have taken much pains and spent much time. I cannot, however, consent to continue racing Vigilant unless the contests are to be conducted according to the rules of yachting.

"I have now twice given way to the Defender at the start of a race, when the Vigilant clearly had the right of way, because I was unwilling to risk a collision which might leave America without a cup defender. However willing I may have been to waive my rights in the past, I am not willing to go on waiving them indefinitely, and, even if I were, it is quite possible that a situation might be created in which collision would be inevitable.

"Mr. Gould's sole desire, as well as my own, is that the cup may be defended by the fastest American sloop, which might not be the case if the Vigilant and the Defender collided. As you know, I have already protested the Defender's action at the start on July 22.

"In to-day's race, the Defender again violated the rules, and forced the Vigilant out of a position to which she was entitled. In both cases there would have been a collision if the Vigilant had not given way. In each case the responsibility of avoiding an accident was cast upon me. It would not be fair either to the yacht or her owner to continue racing under these conditions."

Winners of the Cups.

The races to-day were for cups offered by John R. Drexel, owner of the steamer Sultana. They were won by the schooners Emerald, Amorita, and Loyal, and the sloops Defender, Queen Mab, and Uvira. This win of the Emerald makes ninety-six cups that Mr. Maxwell has won yachting.

There was a nice, fresh breeze from the southwest early in the morning, and it gave promise of holding. The yachts got out early, the two big ones towing out. The flagship anchored off the lightship shortly before 11 o'clock and signaled the course, which was a triangular one. The first leg, seven miles, was southwest one-half west, to the whistling buoy off Point Judith. The next was seven miles, east by south, three-quarters south, to a stake mark, and

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TRINIDAD'S CASE IN WASHINGTON

Courteously, the Chancellor Would Permit Britain's Cable Station and Use It, but There Is Graver Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—M. le Comte de la Boissiere, Grand Chancellor of the principality of Trinidad, is in Washington. He hopes, in the absence of Secretary Olney, to secure an audience with Acting Secretary of State Adee, and renew the request already preferred in writing for the recognition by the United States of the neutrality rights of the Principality which the Baron Harden Hickey two years ago indicated his intention of establishing on the uninhabited Island of Trinidad.

Mr. Adee spends most of his time in the Summer at his country home at Laurel, Md. If he comes to the city to-morrow M. de la Boissiere will apply for a hearing. If the Acting Secretary remains in the country, M. de la Boissiere will retain his comfortable quarters at the Cochrane until opportunity offers to present his case.

He is confident that once the State Department is placed in possession of all the facts relating to Baron Harden Hickey's claim, it will be disposed to accede to his request. M. de la Boissiere does not speak English fluently, but he has been told that Mr. Adee understands French, and he does not anticipate much trouble in communicating his desire and that of his august principal in case he is accorded the honor of a reception. A pamphlet in English, descriptive of Trinidad, and embodying much of the information already supplied by The New-York Times concerning the Baron Harden Hickey's pretensions will be carried by M. de la Boissiere to reinforce, if need be, his verbal statement.

To the correspondent of The New-York Times, the Grand Chancellor said to-night that it would be highly agreeable to him, and also to His Serene Highness the Baron, if Great Britain should land a cable on Trinidad.

"The Principality would then be in touch with the rest of the world," he declared, "and our plan of peopling it and establishing an industrial system would be materially advanced. But Great Britain must not take possession of the Island. Much trouble will be averted if the United States Government shall act favorably upon our appeal."

There is no one now in the city connected with the State Department who is prepared to discuss this interesting topic of M. de la Boissiere's mission.

MISS FLAGLER IS IN A SANITARIUM

Suffering from Something Like an Attack of Nervous Prostration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—An evening paper says Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler is at the home of a physician on Lexington Street in Baltimore, Md.

Immediately after the verdict of the Coroner's jury was announced exonerating Miss Flagler of the killing of Ernest Green, whom she shot last Friday, the young lady left the city, and up to the present time her whereabouts have remained a mystery.

Miss Flagler is said to be very ill, her condition bordering on nervous prostration. She was so ill that it was thought advisable to remove her to a private sanitarium in Baltimore, where she could receive the best medical attention. One of Miss Flagler's most intimate lady friends accompanied her from this city, and is now with her in Baltimore. As soon as her physical condition will permit she will return to this city to answer any charge that may be brought against her.

In a statement to a reporter, Mr. Ross Perry, who acted as counsel for Miss Flagler, denies Juryman Dorsey's statement that he (Perry) added to the Coroner's verdict the words "upon the evidence we cannot hold her," after it had been signed. He says that, after hearing the verdict read, he advised the Coroner to call into the room the representative of the United States. When the Assistant District Attorney came into the room, Mr. Ross said to him: "Mr. Jeffords, the jury has exonerated my client," and to this statement the Coroner assented, adding, "Yes, and I have discharged her." The jurymen assented, and some of them congratulated Miss Flagler.

Mr. Ross then added: "Mr. Coroner, you had better read the verdict to Mr. Jeffords." This was done, and Mr. Jeffords said: "The verdict is incomplete. If the jury wishes to dismiss Miss Flagler, it must say so," or words to that effect. Dr. Hammett then said: "Suppose we say, 'And upon the evidence we cannot hold her.'" This was acceded to by all the jurymen.

Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart this afternoon said: "The Grand Jury will investigate the killing of young Green. That has been an established fact since the shooting occurred." The Grand Jury took a recess about the middle of July until Sept. 9, subject to call in any matter of importance. According to Mr. Taggart, no call will be made to specially consider the Flagler case.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL BREAKERS LOCATED

They Are Said to be with a Band of Smugglers Near Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—It is almost certain that the three Post Office thieves, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, who recently escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York City, are at Sorel Islands, a short distance below Montreal, in company with a band of smugglers.

Secretary Camouche of the City Detective Department to-day sent this information to the Chief of Police at Three Rivers, and asked his assistance in capturing the fugitives. The Chief telegraphed this afternoon that he would leave immediately with his men for Sorel Islands, where he would institute a thorough search. Photographs of the men were mailed to Three Rivers to-day.

An organized gang of burglars is known to have their rendezvous in that vicinity, but the authorities have never been able to capture them.

FAST IN THE MUD WHEN RESCUED

Samuel Milkman Saves a Drowning Boy's Life at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Samuel Milkman of Brooklyn saved Charles Hoyt, five years old, of Brooklyn, from drowning in Patchogue River this afternoon. The boy had sunk twice when Mr. Milkman, who had heard a cry for help, reached the edge of the river.

Mr. Milkman, who is a good swimmer, saw the air bubbles coming to the surface where the child had gone down in the water and mud, and dived for him. Fortunately, Mr. Milkman grasped the boy instantly. His feet were imbedded in the mud, and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in pulling him loose.

He brought the boy to the surface, swam with him to land, resuscitated him, and brought him around all right. Mr. Milkman is here with his family for the Summer.

MADE THEIR EMPLOYES HAPPY

Manufacturers Increase Their Wages —Return to Old Scales.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Aug. 6.—The Newmarket Manufacturing Company to-day increased wages 10 per cent. This company has run through the hard times without a shutdown, and has paid its help in cash every week. The increase affects all the operatives.

READING, Penn., Aug. 6.—The 200 employes of Eckert's Furnaces to-day received notice of a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Damages for the Alva's Loss.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Judge Nelson, in the United States District Court, to-day entered a decree in the case of the yacht Alva, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, which was run down and sunk by the steamer H. F. Dimock. The decree awards the sum of $80,137 to Mr. Vanderbilt.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Attacked by Assemblyman Abell of the Legislative Committee.

PROPOSES TO MAKE MANY CHANGES

Investigation of the Working of the Law Being Made at Albany —Commissioners Uphold Its Provisions.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The sub-committee of the joint legislative committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the State departments met here this afternoon in the rooms of the State Civil Service Commission, to inquire into the administration of the State civil service laws. The only members of the committee present were Assemblymen Abell of Brooklyn and Cutler of Rockland. President Willard A. Cobb of the State Civil Service Commission, Commissioner Silas T. Burt, Chief Examiner Carmody, and Secretary Angle of the commission were also present.

Commissioner Burt was the first witness. His testimony in the main was explanatory of the work and regulations of the commission.

Mr. Burt was of the opinion that the civil service law operated to the interests of the State. He agreed to submit in writing any recommendations he may have looking to a change in the law.

President Cobb of the commission was the next witness. Assemblyman Finn of New-York City, another member of the committee, had arrived by this time. In Mr. Cobb's opinion, the civil service law was a good one, and the Commissioners were there to enforce it as it stands. He was of the opinion that the questions in examinations should mainly pertain to the fitness of the candidate to fill the position which he sought, in addition to general questions, to determine his knowledge and capability. The Civil Service Commission approves of the regulations of municipal civil service boards.

Assemblyman Finn asked Commissioner Cobb if he approved of the rule of the New-York City Civil Service Commission that no candidate for the position of laborer on New-York City public works should be accepted if he be over forty years of age. Mr. Cobb said that rule had been approved by a previous commission. He added that fifty years had been the age limit in the State civil service, but the present commission had abolished it.

Assemblyman Finn said he knew able-bodied men had been refused employment in the New-York City Street Cleaning Department by Col. Waring because they were over forty years of age.

Mr. Cobb explained the provisions and administration of the civil service laws, and said that he would later submit any recommendations he may have to change the provisions of the present law.

Chairman Abell said that, in his opinion, the head of each department should be allowed to select his own employes under appropriate civil service rules and regulations.

Mr. Finn called attention to the fact that a law passed by the last Legislature provided a Civil Service Board for the New-York Police Department which is composed of members of the police force.

Mr. Abell said there was no reason why such a scheme could not be made feasible for every department in the civil service. He asked the commission to furnish a tabulation of dismissals and appointments in the State civil service in the last four years, with a view of helping the committee to ascertain whether the civil service laws secure a tenure of office.

Mr. Abell said this was one of the obvious purposes of the law, so that the selection and discharge of employes in the public service would be entirely removed from political influence. Mr. Abell endeavored to show that under the new Constitution the employes in the Department of the State Superintendent of Public Works and in the State Prisons Department were not subject to civil service rules. He argued that the general civil service provision in the new Constitution did not overreach the special provision which exempts the employes of the two departments mentioned from the civil service laws. The Commissioners, however, did not agree with him, and said this question would soon be determined by the courts.

Mr. Abell said that there were many defects in the present civil service laws which should be remedied. He favored an amendment which would prevent men securing employment in New-York and Brooklyn, as is at present the case, by having substitutes take the civil service examination for them. He stated another serious evil was that the questions put on examination were too general and technical. There would be a greater respect for the law if the examination questions were more practical and more specially related to the fitness of the candidate for the position for which he applies. He said that it was usual for municipal boards to meet in a library and write down as many questions as they were familiar with, and then pull down books and get the remainder. The result was that a college professor could not answer many of them, and the poor fellows who were candidates for positions were knocked out, though being able to fill the position applied for. Chairman Abell stated that the committee would submit to the next Legislature a revised civil service law, with a view of meeting the objections to the law which are now made in many quarters. The committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

The committee expects to look into the affairs of the Regents' department Thursday.

Wadena Runs into a Fishing Boat.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 6.—While the steam yacht Wadena of New-York was speeding through Vineyard Sound yesterday afternoon bound to Newport she ran into the fishing schooner Clara Endena of this port, about two miles west of Tarpaulin Cove. The Edena's stern was badly damaged, her main boom was broken, and she lost her mainsail. She returned to this port last night for repairs. The Wadena received no material damage.

Immense Catches of Bluefish.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—The yacht Magarie, Capt. William Ellison, yesterday brought two tons of bluefish into this place, and the yacht Veto, Capt. George Wiyant, brought in 3,800 pounds. A sea turtle weighing 150 pounds was caught in the bay by James Johnson.

Rocky Mountain Savings Bank Closed.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—The Rocky Mountain Savings Bank made an assignment this morning. It was mixed up somewhat with the lately defunct Union National, and the collapse was expected in financial circles.

Aldermen Still Want a Flag.

The Aldermen still believe that there should be an Aldermanic flag. The Municipal flag is not sufficient. Yesterday the board requested its Committee on County Affairs to present a design for the flag.

WILSON S. BISSELL SNUBBED

Railroad Commissioner Beardsley Refuses to Listen to His Arguments—Heated Controversy Over Buffalo Terminals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo and Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica had a lively tilt at the hearing of the commission this afternoon. It arose over the refusal of Commissioner Beardsley to grant a request made by Mr. Bissell on behalf of a number of Buffalo stockholders in regard to the application of the Terminal Railway of Buffalo for leave to construct and operate a line from Depew to Blaisdell.

Mr. Bissell's request was that the commission defer action on the application until the members had personally looked over the ground and determined whether or not the citizens would not be more benefited by granting the application of the Depew and Southwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway over the same territory, which company Mr. Bissell represented.

Commissioner Beardsley declined to allow Mr. Bissell to make any explanation in regard to his petition. "Your petition has been filed and the board has acted upon it. You are only interrupting the meeting," said the Commissioner.

"I claim the right to be heard," persisted Mr. Bissell. "I am here to file a protest and you have no right to refuse me an audience."

"The question before the commission," said the Chairman to his colleagues, not noticing Mr. Bissell, "is the motion of Mr. Ricard that the application of the Terminal Railway Company of Buffalo be granted. All in favor will vote aye as your names are called."

Edward C. McEntee, the Clerk, then called the roll, and the vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Mr. Bissell looked disgusted.

Mr. Beardsley said something about hoping that the meeting would be continued without further interruption.

"I think I know my rights before this tribunal," retorted Mr. Bissell, "and I assert that they have been trampled upon. Your action to-day is illegal."

"Our action is as legal as is your right to appear here anyway. Take my advice and be governed by it," replied Mr. Beardsley.

"I don't accept any advice from you."

"You don't have to unless you want to," retorted the Commissioner.

"I never expect to have to from you. I think it beneath me to accept any advice from you," was Mr. Bissell's parting shot.

The Terminal Railway Corporation is supposed to be friendly to the New-York Central Railroad, and the other corporation to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Both applicants wanted to construct steam roads.

GORMAN WILL VISIT HILL AT ALBANY

Next Year's Campaign Will Probably Be Discussed—Hill Said to Favor a Western Man as a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Gorman will leave in a few days for Saratoga, where he will remain at least two weeks. Before returning to his country home in Maryland he will visit Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost, near Albany. Mr. Hill has asked him to be his guest, and it is likely that Mr. Gorman will remain several days with him.

Politicians who know of Mr. Gorman's intended visit take it for granted that the two Senators will discuss the Presidential situation, and some of them assume that they will reach an understanding of some kind.

The impression is gaining ground here that Mr. Hill has abandoned the idea of entering the Presidential race, and, from utterances ascribed to him, some Western Democrats incline to the belief that he will favor the nomination of a Western man.

Mr. Gorman has not had anything to say thus far on the subject of the coming Presidential campaign. So far as his friends can learn, he has no apprehensions as to the result of the canvass in Maryland this Fall. He says the campaign will open about Sept. 1, and that it will be a straight fight between the Democratic and Republican parties; that by that time the "froth" will have disappeared, and both parties will be in line for an aggressive contest. As the Democrats outnumber the Republicans considerably in the State, he assumes that they will win by something like their usual majority. He will return to Maryland in time to take part in the opening of the campaign, and will be actively engaged until the close of the polls election day.

Some of Mr. Gorman's friends who have talked with him in the last twenty-four hours say he has every reason to believe that the Administration favors the election of John E. Hurst, the Democratic nominee for Governor in Maryland, and that the influence of the Administration will be used in his behalf.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Senator Gorman visited the State Democratic headquarters to-day, and expressed his views on different matters with a freedom that was very unusual. In regard to the ticket he said: "There is less objection raised than I expected. In politics some people must be disappointed, but the party, in the end, will get together and win, as usual. I have no fear whatever as to the result in November. Long before that time all real Democrats will be united for the common cause."

DROWNED IN SHALLOW WATER

Stricken with Paralysis While Bathing at Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—W. Haubner, who lived at 331 East Forty-first Street, New-York City, left his home Tuesday morning with H. Tenkel to spend the day here. While they were bathing off Tom Gilchrist's bathing station, Haubner was taken with a fit of paralysis, and drowned in water a little above his knees.

Mr. Tenkel and James Roberts were out swimming at the time, and upon returning could find no trace of Haubner. A vigilant search was at once commenced, and in about an hour the body of Haubner was washed ashore at Gipson's landing. Coroner Coombs was notified, and removed the body of Haubner to the morgue. The deceased was about fifty-eight years old. He leaves a widow.

Left over $50,000 to Charities.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The will of Benjamin P. Cheney, was filed to-day. The will was executed March 12, 1892. The public bequests are: The Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $10,000 each; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Kindergarten for the Blind, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association, $5,000 each; eighteen Boston local charities, $2,000 each; the Children's Hospital, Boston, $2,500, and the Society for the Relief of Destitute Clergymen, $1,000.

Manderson Favors McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska is in Washington. Mr. Manderson says the people of his State are too busy gathering in their bountiful harvests to be much concerned with politics. "It is too early," he added, in reply to further questions, "to talk much about Presidential candidates. There is a considerable sentiment in our State in favor of McKinley. I should like to see him elected."

Clipped His Balky Horse's Ears.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Cortland Leach of Woodhull was to-day fined $25 and sent to jail for sixty days for cruelty to animals. His horse became balky and he took his knife and clipped off the animal's ears. The complaint against Leach was pushed by Arthur A. Houghton of this city, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Miss Dodge Continues to Improve.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is recovering her health more rapidly than was anticipated a few weeks ago. She is now able to walk across the room with the assistance of her nurse. Her strength is gaining, and her spirits are good. She hopes soon to take outdoor exercise.

In Behalf of Maria Barbella.

An invitation has been issued to the public to attend a meeting at 291 Bowery this evening when addresses will be made by Italian and American speakers in the behalf of Maria Barbella. Lyman W. Reddington is to preside.

THE "WILD WEST" A WRECK

Storm at Oswego Endangers the Lives of 12,000 People.

GRAND STAND ROOF BLOWN AWAY

No Fatalities, but Many People, Especially Women and Children, Were Injured in the Rush for Safety.

OSWEGO, Aug. 6.—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was advertised to give a performance on the fair grounds, west of this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. About 1 o'clock dark clouds began to gather in the western sky, and there were ominous rumbles of thunder. This did not deter thousands of people from going to the show. By 2 o'clock fully 12,000 people were seated under the canvas-covered grand stand surrounding the large arena in which the rough riders of the world were to exhibit their feats of horsemanship.

The manager had just introduced the various representatives of the Indian tribes and one or two of the cavalry companies when a storm of tremendous fury broke. In a twinkling the immense tent used as a dressing room by the troupe was lifted up in the air like a huge balloon, pulling the stakes and poles out of the ground. These were thrashed about like whips, stampeding the horses and injuring several of the employes inside the tent. The canvas was blown away.

This was in full view of the immense audience, which became terror-stricken. Next to go was the east half of the grand stand, sheltering from 5,000 to 6,000 people. The rain came down in sheets. The people fled for the open fields.

A scene of the wildest confusion followed. Women fainted and fell through the seats. Children became separated from their parents, and were trampled down into the mud and water. Many were bruised and knocked down by flying poles and canvas.

The storm next lifted a portion of the canvas sheltering the reserved seats, all of which were filled. At the first sign of a panic on this side of the arena, the mounted Indians, who had stood through the storm so far like statues, wheeled into line and rode rapidly toward the crowd. Reaching the ropes, they wheeled their horses and pressed them against the ropes, thus preventing the people from breaking into the arena and probably being trampled to death. The Indians behaved nobly.

In the midst of the excitement the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," which helped to allay the fears of many.

Before the storm let up the wreck of the dressing tent was cleared, and the show continued, though more than half the audience had fled.

Many persons were injured in the crush, but were helped away by friends, and it was impossible to obtain their names. An employe of the show named Brown was struck on the head by a flying pole, and is in the City Hospital with a fractured skull. A little girl was found unconscious in a great pool of water. Mrs. Patrick Flanagan had her head cut open by a flying pole. A woman named Snyder fell through the seats, and was carried out unconscious.

It was a miracle that a hundred persons were not trampled to death. All were soaked with rain, and it was a frightened, bedraggled crowd that made its way back to the city.

The storm did considerable damage to trees and buildings throughout the city. Down town there was a scene of the wildest excitement. Everybody who had friends at the show rushed to the grounds. So far as known to-night, there were no fatalities.

Buildings in Indiana Damaged.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 6.—A terrific wind storm visited this city late last night, doing immense damage. Crawford & McCrimmon's machine shop was unroofed. The fire wall of Shannon, Fast & Sowers's brick block was completely torn down, and the German Evangelical Church badly wrecked. Several other buildings were damaged, but no lives lost. Reports from smaller towns show that much damage was done to property throughout the county.

MRS. GARDNER FOUND AT NORWICH

The Missing Christian Endeavorer Will Not Return to Her Husband.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Annie M. Gardner of Arcadia, Neb., the missing Christian Endeavor delegate, was found in this city to-night by J. W. Landers, who has been pursuing the search for her.

Mrs. Gardner arrived in Norwich from Boston July 16, and registered at the Connecticut Summer School as "Dorothy Mansfield." She boarded with Mrs. Harriet L. Smith of Williams Street. At the close of the school she went to the home of Edward R. La Pierre, and has for ten days been employed there as a domestic.

"Mrs. Mansfield" was seen and identified as Mrs. Gardner by Mr. Landers to-night. She acknowledges her identity and says she has written to her husband that she will not return home. She says her husband accused her of being insane, but she does not think she is. She appears to be well and in full possession of her faculties. She says she will enter the Norwich Free Academy for a course of study in the Fall.

THE PRESIDENT WILL PRESS THE BUTTON

He Will in This Way Start the Machinery at Atlanta Sept. 18.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gov. Bullock of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonials and Ceremonial Days of the Cotton States and International Exposition, called on the President to-day to request him to press the electric button here to start the wheels in the exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, and also to tender to the President the services of the Gate City Guards, the crack Georgia military company, as an honorary escort from Washington to Atlanta and return Oct. 23, when the President and his Cabinet will visit the exposition.

The President assured Gov. Bullock that he would take great pleasure in pressing the button and starting the wheels on the 18th, either from Gray Gables, or wherever he might be on that day. As to the escort, the President said he fully appreciated the compliment tendered by the military company, but his desire to avoid display compelled him to decline the honor.

No Mandamus for Whaley and Taylor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Judge Cole of the District Supreme Court to-day refused to grant a writ of mandamus against Secretary Carlisle, prayed for by W. A. Whaley and Harry Taylor. The petitioners were contractors for certain Government work at Willet's Point, N. Y., who, after proceeding with the work for a time, it is charged, threw up the contract, and it was completed by another. This contractor sued them in a New-York court, which controversy is still pending. They applied to Secretary Carlisle for the amount due for the work done by them, but he declined to issue a warrant until their liability under the legal proceedings in New-York had been established. Thereupon, they brought suit for a writ of mandamus to compel the issue of the warrant.

THE PROSPERITY OF SALVADOR

A London Syndicate Offers a Guarantee to Carry Out Practically All Railways Building and Projected.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 6.—Authentic advices from Salvador contradict the exaggerated reports that are circulated of the condition of political affairs there. They do not sustain the announcements that are made of riots in the republic, nor adverse criticisms of the President.

President Gutierrez endeavors to maintain order and peace in every corner of the country, is tolerant, and gives general satisfaction. He is sincerely supported by all classes of the people, and Salvador's most valuable citizens are his friends.

A syndicate of London has offered a guarantee of five millions to Salvador's agent to carry out practically all the railways building and projected in the republic.

There are isolated cases of yellow fever in the country, but their number is decreasing and the disease is not epidemic.

MRS. SELIGMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Her Daughter also Dangerously Hurt—Accident of a Drive from Seven Oaks, in Shoreham, England.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Seligman, who is said by the Central News to be the wife of a New-York banker of that name, and her daughter, met with a serious accident to-day.

Mrs. Seligman recently leased Seven Oaks, Lord James's place in Shoreham. While she was driving there to-day, accompanied by her married daughter, the horses became frightened at a passing train and bolted.

The carriage came into collision with a grocer's cart, and the occupants were thrown out. Several of Mrs. Seligman's ribs were broken. Her daughter was picked up insensible, and is in a dangerous condition. The coachman and footman and the driver of the cart were also hurt.

E. F. C. DAVIS KILLED

Found Dying in Central Park, Where He Had Been Riding—Horse Supposed to Have Fallen on Him.

E. F. C. Davis, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was killed while riding in Central Park shortly after 7 o'clock last night. Park Policeman James L. Havey found Mr. Davis lying unconscious in the bridle path, near Seventy-third Street.

Mr. Davis's head and body were badly crushed. He lived about ten minutes after he was found. His horse was caught by Mounted Policeman McKenna in Sixty-fifth Street.

It is supposed that the horse had either stumbled or reared and fallen upon his rider.

Mr. Davis was fifty-five years old, and lived at the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island. He brought his horse from Staten Island, and kept it at Durland's, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.

As soon as Mr. Davis's identity was established, by a number of letters found in his pockets, Acting Captain Dillon telephoned to Durland's, notifying the manager of the accident. The body was taken to the Arsenal, and the Coroner was notified.

George Murray, the proprietor of the Sherwood House, 53 Fifth Avenue, who is also proprietor of the Hotel Castleton, called at the Arsenal last night, and had the body sent to an undertaker. It will be taken to the Sherwood to-day.

Mr. Davis was general manager of the C. W. Hunt Company, iron manufacturers of New-York. His wife lives at 915 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va. She was notified last night by telegraph of her husband's death.

A BROWN STUDENT TURNED BURGLAR

He Did a Thriving Business Around Attleborough, Conn.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—Systematic burglaries have been committed for several months along the line of the Boston and Providence Division of the Consolidated Railroad, especially in the Attleboroughs, where railroad stations, dwellings, and stores have been entered.

Agent Cram, at the Attleborough Station, yesterday was asked by a young man to cash three rebate tickets. He recognized these as a part of the plunder from a recent burglary in his office, and, giving an alarm, caused the man to be run down.

The prisoner gave the name of James L. Robinson of Boston, but finally he said that his right name was Benjamin D. Jones, and that he was a Brown University student. He admitted committing the burglaries referred to, and last night was brought here and piloted the Attleborough officers to 47 Courtlandt Street, where two stolen bicycles, a large quantity of railroad tickets, cigars, stamps, and Mr. Merritt's silverware were found and packed up, and, with the prisoner, taken back to Attleborough.

Jones is a Brown student. He has been a "high roller," a professional poker player, and had much money, which he is supposed to have got from burglaries. He is the nephew of a prominent bank official, and once before has been under arrest, but escaped punishment.

First District Republican Convention.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The First District Republican Convention met here to-day. The following were selected as delegates to the State Convention: Frank M. Parsons of Brutus, John Grin of Auburn, Albert Hallett of Cato, B. Frank Winnegar of Auburn, and Frank Weddogen of Throop. The following delegates were selected to represent the district in the Judicial Convention: George W. Nellis, I. P. Taber, and A. H. Searing, all of Auburn. Assemblyman Wilcox, who is to be the candidate for Senator from the new Cayuga-Seneca district, was given the privilege of naming the delegates to the Senatorial Convention. The Judiciary delegation favors the nomination of James W. Dunwell of Wayne County for Supreme Court Justice for the Seventh District.

George Pretzoldt Is Missing.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—George Pretzoldt, a baker, doing business in the Campbell Building, Central and Clarke Avenues, Far Rockaway, left here July 31 to see some friends living at 454 Greenwich Street, New-York. It is said that he left there to return to this place the same day. He has not since been heard of.

Pretzoldt is a slim man, about thirty-five years old. He wore a dark coat, gray trousers, white shirt, with a blue-striped bosom, carried a lady's watch, and had about $150 in his pockets. Fears are entertained that he has met with foul play.

William C. Endicott in Feeble Health.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Danvers, Mass., reports ex-Secretary of War William C. Endicott, who is now at his Summer residence in Danvers Centre, to be in feeble health.

Killed by Falling from a Bridge.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 6.—Daniel McCarthy, a well-known resident of the Oakland Side, fell from the Susquehanna Oakland Bridge last night and was instantly killed.

MR. SCHIEREN AMAZED

Thought the Law Was Enforced in Brooklyn.

TOLD SO BY MR. WELLES

Police Commissioner Ordered to Investigate The Times's Charges.

THE MAYOR WANTS LAWS OBEYED

Surprised that Saloons Are Open Sunday When He Ordered Them to be Closed.

THE COMMISSIONER MUST EXPLAIN

Of 126 Arrests Made Monday, 65 Were for Drunkenness—Inspector Mackellar's Views.

The New-York Times and public sentiment forced from Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday a statement which seems to be in direct conflict with some of his previous reported utterances concerning the enforcement of the excise law Sundays.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had given specific instructions to Police Commissioner Welles to have the excise law enforced Sunday. He was surprised at the disclosures made in these columns regarding the unrestricted sale of liquor last Sunday, and the drunkenness resulting from it.

The Mayor was disposed to question the accuracy of this statement of facts made by trustworthy reporters, who visited every part of Brooklyn, and found the police making no attempt to interfere with the liquor traffic. But in the end he ordered the Police Commissioner to make an investigation of the matter.

Although this is the time of the year when many public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn—the men who take the lead in movements of this kind—are out of the city on their vacations, nevertheless it has been already shown that public sentiment is very strong in Brooklyn in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law.

The precinct returns submitted yesterday to Acting Superintendent Mackellar showed that the total number of arrests in Brooklyn on Monday was 126, of which 65 were for intoxication, or a percentage of 52. The total number of arrests Sunday was 140, of which 83, or 60 per cent., were for intoxication.

The following table shows the total number of arrests in Brooklyn Monday by precincts:

The Arrests Made Monday.

Precinct.	Arrests, Whole Number for.	Arrests. Intoxication.
First	14	7
Second	3	3
Third	3	2
Fourth	8	8
Fifth	6	4
Sixth	6	0
Seventh	10	7
Eighth	7	2
Ninth	3	0
Tenth	10	5
Eleventh	8	5
Twelfth	4	1
Thirteenth	2	0
Fourteenth	0	0
Fifteenth	5	5
Sixteenth	3	0
Seventeenth	3	1
Seventeenth Sub	2	1
Eighteenth	2	1
Nineteenth	2	0
Twentieth	1	0
Twenty-first	4	2
Twenty-second	2	0
Twenty-third	4	1
*Twenty-fourth	9	6
Twenty-fourth Sub	1	0
Twenty-fifth	3	3
Twenty-fifth Sub	1	1
Central Office	1	1
Total	126	65

*Coney Island.

Mayor Schieren was seen in his office in the City Hall. He said he had been out of town and had not had a chance to read the articles in The New-York Times.

Mayor Schieren Astonished.

He said he had given instructions that the saloons should be closed. Police Commissioner Welles had reported to him, he continued, that they were closed, and he was astonished to learn that nearly every saloon in the City of Churches was, for all practical purposes, wide open and conducting

effect respecting Sunday before last, and I believed him.

Mr. Welles Must Explain.

"I shall go carefully over the list of saloons reported by The New-York Times as having been open on Sunday last, and shall demand an explanation from the Police Commissioner, and an investigation of special cases."

Mayor Schieren immediately summoned Police Commissioner Welles to his office and questioned him.

"Have you received reports from the Captains regarding violations of the excise law on Sunday last?" asked the Mayor.

"I have not," answered Commissioner Welles. "I was out of town Sunday."

Ordered to Read the Charges.

"Did you read the article in The New-York Times about the violation of the excise law on that day?" asked the Mayor.

The Commissioner made a negative answer.

"You must read the article," said the Mayor. "If the statements made in that paper are true, the condition of affairs surprises me. I am surprised that any saloons should be allowed open in this city on Sunday, when my orders have been to close them."

The Police Commissioner promised Mayor Schieren to investigate the statements in The New-York Times, and to make a report on them.

Turning to the reporter, Mayor Schieren said:

"The excise question is the most difficult one I have to deal with. There is no other in the administration of the city's affairs that gives me so much trouble."

The Mayor then declared that the attack upon him was unjust.

"The New-York Times," he said, "argues that because I went to Brewer Scharmann's house just after my inauguration to officiate at the marriage of his daughter, I am standing in with the brewers. That is false. Mr. Scharmann and I and Mrs. Scharmann and Mrs. Schieren were schoolmates, and have been intimate friends since children. I don't understand that because I am elected to an office I must cut my friendships. Mr. Scharmann gave $500 to be devoted to charity for performing that ceremony, and the money was distributed as directed. I would like to marry people under those conditions every day."

Mr. Welles Non-Committal.

Police Commissioner Welles declined to commit himself on the excise question to the reporter.

In the absence of Police Superintendent McKelvey, who is on his vacation, Inspector Mackellar is Acting Superintendent. The reporter asked Inspector Mackellar if he was satisfied with the way the excise law was enforced last Sunday. The Inspector said he had received no complaints.

"Does the fact that eighty-three persons were arrested Sunday for intoxication indicate to you that many saloons were open?" asked the reporter.

"No," answered Inspector Mackellar, "for they may have got their liquor at home."

"Or at the one saloon that was raided," suggested the reporter.

"Perhaps," said the Inspector.

Inspector Mackellar refused to say what measures, if any, would be taken next Sunday to prevent liquor selling. He said he had authority to issue a special order to keep saloons closed without consulting the Police Commissioner.

"But," he added, "we don't direct our attention against any one form of lawbreaking in particular."

Inspector Mackellar added that the courts interpreted the excise law in so many different ways that it was a hard matter for the police to know what interpretation to put on the law.

"But no court," said the reporter, "has decided that a saloon keeper has a right to sell beer and whisky on Sunday."

"That is so," assented the Inspector.

LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED.

Opinions of Prominent Brooklyn Men as to Open Saloons Sunday.

Police Commissioner Welles will find much to interest and instruct, and much, too, no doubt, that will surprise him in the accurate stories of the reporters of The New-York Times as to the wholesale manner in which the law was defied by the saloon keepers last Sunday.

He will see by reading those stories that the saloons were open in all parts of the city, and that the police made no effort to suppress the traffic. He will find it to be true, by consulting the official reports made by the Captains of the various precincts Monday morning, that but one excise arrest was made on Sunday, although 123 excise arrests were made that same day in New-York.

It was shown that all over the Eastern District it was "wet," while in South Brooklyn beer flowed freely from every saloon keeper's tap. The police were standing, in many cases, close to the side doors of these places, and could plainly tell what was going on within. In some instances policemen were talking with men coming out and going into the saloons, and could not have been ignorant that the places were wide open in violation of law.

Women and girls and boys were carrying beer in sight of the officers. Around Hamilton Ferry there was no attempt at concealment. Every place was open, and patrolmen in uniform mingled with the crowds going in and coming from the saloons of M. C. Murphy, Hugh Flynn, and others. The reporters went into many saloons, securing entrance without any difficulty, and personally observed the general violation of the law. Around the City Hall the saloons were open as unreservedly as in the suburbs.

Mayor Schieren may have been deceived by reports from the police to the effect that the saloons were closed Sunday. He may have been thus deceived, despite the fact that letters have been repeatedly sent to him, notifying him of just such violations as those to which The New-York Times called attention. The Mayor did not answer these letters.

Little Drunkenness in New-York Now.

The situation in the two cities in respect to the amount of public drunkenness furnishes all the object lesson the Brooklyn authorities need. Drunkenness has largely decreased in this city Sundays since the authorities began to rigidly enforce the excise law. The official records show this fact conclusively. No doubt the New-York police officials will be glad to show these figures to their Brooklyn brethren.

Drunkenness in Brooklyn, on the other hand, has largely increased under the influence of the "side-door" policy in respect to the saloons. It was shown by the reports sent in by the Captains that nearly three-quarters of all the arrests made Sunday before last in Brooklyn were for intoxication.

"Considering these facts," said a prominent citizen of Brooklyn yesterday, "it is not surprising that our police authorities are clamoring for more patrol wagons."

The figures speak for themselves—2 excise arrests in Brooklyn, 123 in New-York—drunkenness increasing in Brooklyn and decreasing in New-York.

The Law Enforcement Society wrote to Police Commissioner Welles a short time ago, declaring that for twenty years no general order had been issued to the police to suppress the liquor traffic Sunday. The Police Commissioner has not denied or answered this statement. Mr. Welles is unable to show any general order to shut up the saloons. If he has any such order the public will read it with interest. If such an order was ever issued there are many Captains and patrolmen who ought to be put on trial for disobeying it.

A number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn have already expressed to these columns their condemnation of the "side-door" policy, and have made it plain that the better sentiment over there is decidedly in favor of the enforcement of the law.

Additional interviews to the same effect are printed to-day, with such representative citizens as President Charles T. Young of the National City Bank, President Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Bank, President W. H. Hazzard of the Fulton Bank, David Barnet, and others.

Has It Come to This?

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor: "Will you express an opinion as to whether Mayor Schieren should enforce the present excise law and close the saloons on Sunday?"

"Do you mean to tell me that Brother Schieren does not enforce the law?" asked Justice Gaynor.

The reporter said it was shown conclusively in this paper on Monday that the authorities of Brooklyn were making no attempt to enforce the excise law. Only two arrests had been made in a month for violation of the excise law, and reporters on Sunday found saloons open in all parts of the city.

"Well, well!" exclaimed Justice Gaynor. "Is it possible that it has come to this with Brother Schieren?"

William H. Hazzard, President of the Fulton Bank, said: "I am earnestly in favor of shutting up all whisky shops Sunday, the same as hardware shops are shut up by law on that day. I am not a temperance crank, but I am in favor of Sunday observance.

"I think it is a sad thing to have our Sunday broken down. I believe that not only man, but every animal should have one day's rest in the week. I do not pretend to say that a man must go to church Sunday. That is for him to decide. But I would not let him take his recreation in a liquor saloon Sunday to the annoyance of his fellowmen. It is not for me to decide what he must do, but there are some things he ought not to do.

"I am not in favor of Mayor Schieren's side-door policy in regard to the liquor saloons Sunday. When he announced that policy it was one of the greatest mistakes he ever made. If men must have liquor to drink Sunday let them provide it Saturday night, for use at the house, just as they buy their groceries. A man who cannot afford to put liquor in his house Saturday is too poor to spend his money for liquor in the saloon Sunday.

"I am not Mayor Schieren's keeper, and I am not the keeper of his judgment. He never said anything that did him more harm than when he declared in favor of letting the saloons keep their side doors open on Sunday. It is ridiculous, in the present state of affairs, that a man cannot get shaved in Brooklyn on Sunday, but yet he can get all he wants to drink.

"It is not Mr. Schieren's business to say how we will deal with the excise question. He has taken the oath to obey and enforce the laws. The laws have been established by the Legislature and defined by the courts. It is his duty to execute them.

Blame for Police Inaction.

"The inaction of the police is due to the Mayor's expressed policy.

"I am not in favor of local option. The Legislature should make our laws for us."

David Barnet said: "I am decidedly in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law. It is the only remedy of our citizens for securing, if they so desire, a modified law. There is no mistake about that. I do not see how there can be two opinions on that point. It is the bounden duty of every ministerial officer to enforce the law as it stands on the statute books.

"I should certainly think that the better sense of the community is not in favor of any side-door policy in regard to the liquor traffic on Sunday. The community is assuredly not in favor of connivance at the violation of law. There should be no connivance to disobey the law. It is the duty of our municipal officers to enforce the laws.

"There is no infringement of personal liberty in shutting the saloons Sunday, so long as the law says they shall be shut that day. To prevent a man from breaking the law is not to deprive him of his liberty."

Arthur C. Salmon said: "I believe the only way to repeal an obnoxious law is to enforce it. Laws are undoubtedly put on the statute books to be enforced. The Sunday excise law should be enforced in Brooklyn as well as in New-York."

Henry E. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn Bank, said: "I am for the enforcement of all laws."

"I am in favor of the enforcement of the law," said Sanders Shanks, "although I do not like the law as it stands. The best and only way ever to get rid of this law is to enforce it, so the legislators cannot help changing it. I think Mayor Schieren is afraid to enforce the law. He fears the effect on the Republican party. The better sentiment of this community is undoubtedly in favor of the enforcement of this law. Our people do not want a farce made of the laws."

Undermining Our Government.

Charles T. Young, President of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, said: "I am very strongly of the opinion that failure to enforce a law that is upon the statute book, whether it be good or bad, popular or unpopular, is a very strong wedge in the process of undermining our form of government.

"If one law be unpopular, and, for that reason is disregarded by those who have sworn to enforce it, it would be just as logical to disregard all laws and then government would be reduced to a state of chaos.

"Personally, I have no knowledge that the excise law is being violated in this city on Sunday, for I am not in town that day. The Mayor and the officials under him declare most emphatically that the saloons are all closed Sunday, while The New-York Times, on the other hand, brings most startling and apparently conclusive evidence to show that a very large proportion of the saloons in this city were open by means of the side doors and transacting business last Sunday.

"I think the law should be enforced, and as stringently as in New-York, for I am a firm believer in the theory that the only way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to strictly enforce it.

"If a majority of the people find that that law is irksome and deprives them of rights and liberties that they desire to enjoy Sunday, they have a Constitutional remedy in their own hands. They elect the Senators and Assemblymen who form the Legislature and frame the laws, and it is in their power to dictate any change in the law that they may deem advisable.

"I am personally in favor of a more liberal excise law. It seems to me a great deal of hardship is entailed by a law that permits the rich man to enjoy all the comforts of life in his club or his home Sunday, and which deprives the poor man of his beer Sunday. I think the law should be changed so as to permit the saloon to be open certain hours Sunday, and that the only way to bring about this change is to rigidly enforce the law that now exists. This change can never be brought about by allowing public officials to wink at systematic violation of the law. To connive at such a proceeding is simply to break down our system of government. No matter what the law may be, so long as it remains on the statute books it is the sworn duty of our municipal officials to rigidly enforce it.

Local Option the Solution.

"I think that if the whole matter be left to local option, there will be found a solution of the difficulty. In the meantime, the law ought to be stringently enforced, for in that manner alone can any remedy be found for the present state of affairs."

A. J. Nutting of Nutting & Co, clothiers, 386 and 388 Fulton Street, was of the opinion that until the existing law was changed it would not be wise to make any change in the side-door arrangement that flourishes in the "City of Churches."

"There are quite many phases to this Sunday excise question," said Mr. Nutting, "that it is pretty difficult to give an opinion off-hand. You see, in my opinion we are suffering from altogether too much legislation, and the tendency has been of late years to discriminate in the matter of legislation in favor of one locality against another. We have an instance of that in the recently enacted barber law. While it is a crime to be shaved in Brooklyn on Sunday, it is a legitimate and lawful act to be shaved in New-York and Saratoga. All three cities are in the one State, and can any more preposterous piece of legislation be conceived? I am unable to understand why a sensible man like Gov. Morton should ever affix his signature to any such anomaly in the shape of a law.

"To a very large extent, the present excise law is as great an anomaly as the barber law. We see it vigorously enforced in some places, and as openly and freely violated in others. Above all, we are all perfectly aware that when it was made a law it was never intended to be enforced.

"Now, as between New-York and Brooklyn, there are, to my mind, many reasons why it should be enforced in one city and not in the other. New-York has a large transient population. It is, to a certain extent, the clearing house of the world. It has in its population a large number of persons viciously and criminally inclined. For the safety and orderly comfort of the residents of the City of New-York, it is necessary that the saloons should be tightly closed Sunday until a change in the law has been obtained. If you allow one law to be broken with impunity, the criminal classes will believe, rightfully or wrongly, that all laws were made to be broken.

Mayor Strong Fulfills Promises.

"In New-York, moreover, the present administration was elected upon the distinct pledge that the excise law should be stringently enforced. Mayor Strong, through his appointee, Mr. Roosevelt, is fulfilling his ante-election promises, and is entitled to every commendation.

"But over here in Brooklyn we exist under somewhat different circumstances. It does not occur to me that Mayor Schieren prior to his election gave any specific or implied promise that the saloons should be tightly closed Sunday. My observation has been that the saloon keepers in this city Sunday have carried on a very quiet and unobstrusive business. The saloons have been outwardly closed, and their business Sunday has been carried on in a quiet and secretive manner.

"We have no transient population in Brooklyn, and our criminal classes are small as compared with New-York. This is a city of home-dwellers, and it seems to me hard that they should not be able to obtain a glass of beer Sunday.

"It is a particular and peculiar hardship with the Germans, for they are all accustomed to drinking beer, from the father down to the baby. Moreover, there is no equality in the existing law. If the poor man is deprived of getting a pint of beer Sunday, why should the rich man be allowed to go to his club, or to a hotel, or to a restaurant, where he may order what ever he chooses to eat and drink? If the poor man's saloon is closed Sunday, it seems to me that, as a matter of justice, the club, the hotel, and the restaurant should be also closed.

Time for a Liberal Law.

"It seems to me that the time is now ripe for the passage of a more liberal excise law, but, in the interim, I do not see that it would benefit the people of Brooklyn to tightly close the saloons Sunday; it would be a positive hardship.

"I agree with The New-York Times upon the evil of having a law upon the statute books which is not enforced, but where there are so many laws that are absolutely ignored, it seems a little rough on the workingman that he should be deprived of a little enjoyment on the only day in the week that he is at liberty.

"I am glad that The New-York Times is agitating this matter, since there is little doubt that it will lead to a revision of the law. I sincerely hope that the suggestion made by The New-York Times that the excise question be made a matter of local option in New-York and Brooklyn will be carried out, and that it may result in having a Sunday excise law similar to that in operation in the City of London. There the liquor traffic is admirably adjusted, and no one's rights or privileges are trampled upon.

Mayor Schieren's Pledges.

"I am not aware that Mayor Schieren made private pledges prior to election in regard to the enforcement of the excise law, whereby he obtained the Church vote. If he did so, as charged, his present attitude is certainly peculiar. But I have no desire to criticise the present administration. There seems to be a very widespread sentiment in favor of open saloons, and I assume it was so strong as to overwhelm the administration, if it really had any inclination to close the saloons."

A lawyer, who declined to permit the use of his name, said: "It is to be deplored that a reform administration should have shown itself so utterly opposed to reform as to permit the saloons in this city to transact business Sunday in violation of the existing statute.

"But there is one thing to be taken into consideration, and, while it is no extenuation, it makes an excellent excuse. It is this, and I speak as a lawyer, with considerable experience in excise cases: You cannot get a jury in Brooklyn to convict a saloon keeper of violation of the excise law, where he has transacted business by means of a side door in a quiet and orderly manner, and has sold only to friends and customers.

"In every case that I recollect the jury has acquitted, so strong is the sentiment in Brooklyn against the rigid enforcement of the law. Where a man flagrantly defies the law, opens his front door, or harbors a rowdy element, conviction can be obtained, but, with a quietly conducted place, conviction is well-nigh impossible. The police and the District Attorney's office are well aware of this state of affairs, and argue of what earthly use is it to arrest saloon keepers, when the county is put to an expensive trial, and the culprits invariably go free?

"I know this is a deplorable state of affairs, but it is nevertheless true, and the records will bear me out. The only remedy is an immediate change in the law."

MRS. TALMAGE'S FUNERAL TO-DAY

Her Body Taken to Brooklyn Yesterday—Two Services Will Be Held—Burial Will Be in Greenwood.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and the members of his family arrived in Brooklyn yesterday with the body of his wife, Mrs. Susie Whittemore Talmage, who died at Dansville, N. Y., Monday.

The funeral party included the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, Mrs. Warren Smith, Mrs. Daniel Mangam, Mrs. Dounin, Miss Maud Talmage, and Miss Daisy Talmage. They were met at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station, in Hoboken, by John Wood and several Brooklyn friends, with whom they proceeded directly to the Talmage residence, at 1 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, where Dr. Talmage found a large number of letters and telegrams of condolence and sympathy, as well as many beautiful floral tributes, from friends.

The casket was placed in the bay window of the front parlor, looking out upon De Kalb Avenue and Washington Park. A floral of palms was placed back of the casket, and a quantity of white roses rested on top. The silver coffin plate is inscribed: "Susie W. Talmage. Died Aug. 5, 1895."

The funeral services will be held this afternoon. A preliminary service will be held at the house at 1 o'clock, and the body will then be taken to the Lafayette Avenue Congregational Church, where the public services will be held.

The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. Holmes of Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. James Demorest of Newton, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Suydam of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Willetts. The musical portion of the service will be directed by Henry Eyre Brown, formerly organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The pall bearers will be John Wood, Thomas Pitbladdo, William Kendrick, E. H. Branch, Frederick M. Lawrence, James H. Ferguson, E. H. Redfield, Thomas Wadhams, and T. E. Frost.

The body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it will be buried in Dr. Talmage's family lot, near the Franklin Avenue entrance.

LANE HELD FOR SHOOTING RODENBAUGH

Col. Breckinridge Has Offered to Defend the Murderer.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 6.—H. C. Rodenbaugh is lying at death's door on account of the wounds inflicted on him by W. Newton Lane of Lexington, yesterday.

The courtroom was packed this afternoon with friends of James Rodenbaugh to hear the testimony before the Coroner. The jury rendered a verdict that James came to his death at the hands of Lane without just cause. County Judge L. H. Parish issued an order to the Sheriff to send Lane to the Lexington jail, owing to the danger of lynching, and two deputies took him to Lexington in a carriage.

Lane refused to make any statement, showing a contusion on the forehead and one on the cheek which he says the elder Rodenbaugh made. Lane was not shot, as reported last night.

Desha Breckinridge, son of Col. Breckinridge, was with Lane to-day. Many people condemn Col. Breckinridge for agreeing to defend Lane, while others uphold him. An attempt at lynching may be made before morning.

STRIKING TAILORS GAINING GROUND

Over 500 Contractors Have Signed Their Agreement.

A mass meeting of the striking tailors was held in Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon, and most of the 1,500 strikers who have not returned to work were present and greeted the speakers with much enthusiasm.

The speakers were Meyer Schoenfeld, Secretary Meyer Robinson, and Henry Waxman.

Mr. Schoenfeld stated that twelve men seceded from the Contractors' Association yesterday, and that there were many others anxious to await the convenience of the strikers' committee. He said that 527 tailors had signed the contract so far.

A. Lipsky, a contractor, was assaulted by a striker named Friedman at New-Washington Hall yesterday, and slightly injured. Friedman was arrested.

One More Day for Naturalization.

United States Commissioner Alexander declared yesterday that that day was not the last day on which intended citizens could be legally naturalized under the new law.

Persons taking their final papers of citizenship to-day will be legally entitled to vote at the next election. There was many applicants for papers in the Federal Building yesterday.

United States District Judge Brown will sit today to sign naturalization papers.

Latest Arrivals.

Bark Perfection, (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Loomer, Plymouth, England, July 1, with china clay to Hamill & Gillespie; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

DO NOT WANT IT TO BID

Efforts to Hamper the Whisky Trust Reorganization Committee.

FIGHT OVER THE SALE OF PROPERTY

Greenhut and Morris Said to be Behind a Motion to Prevent the Buying in of the Company's Plants.

Samuel Untermyer beseeching Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, to save his clients in the Whisky Trust case from the direful possibility of violating the anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws of Illinois was an absorbing spectacle yesterday.

Mr. Untermyer was before the court in order to secure an injunction restraining the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust from bidding in the property at the forthcoming receiver's sale, a week from to-day. He also asked that the reorganization agreement of March 9, 1895, be declared void; that all the stock turned over to the Manhattan Trust Company under this agreement be returned, with the $4 a share paid in for expenses, and that formation of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, as the reorganized concern is to be known, be enjoined.

And all this Mr. Untermyer asked in the name of Frederic W. Anness and George M. Pynchon, who, he declared, own 15,000 of the trust stock now on deposit with the Manhattan Trust Company, and who want these shares back, in addition to being relieved from carrying out the reorganization agreement.

Nathan Bijur and ex-Judge Moran of Chicago, of counsel to the Reorganization Committee, told Justice O'Brien that Anness and Pynchon were mere dummies for the purpose of the action instituted by Mr. Untermyer, the real moving parties being Greenhut and Morris, who have steadily fought, as ex-Judge Moran declared, "every movement that promised to straighten out the affairs of this unfortunate company, and that would enable its stockholders to get back at the men who robbed it."

Ex-Judge Moran, who made the closing argument against an injunction, said:

Do you ask for a motive? Well, it is not far to seek. They want to delay the reorganization in order that the market price of this stock may move down, as it will if this motion is granted. Then they stand a show of making good a portion of the enormous losses they have entailed on themselves by selling the stock short, losses estimated at between $700,000 and $800,000. These two men seek for delay in order to put off as long as possible the accounting to be demanded of them for so mismanaging this company, for their own private gain, that its stock fell to $8 a share.

They know that if this scheme goes through, they will have to answer for buying the bonds of this company for themselves as officers at 50 cents on the dollar and selling them for 100 cents. Of course they want delay. Of course they want an injunction. They fought tooth, toe, and nail to attain this object out in Chicago, and, having no longer any standing there, they come here to use the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to bolster up their stock-jobbing scheme.

In support of the allegation that Greenhut and Morris are the real plaintiffs in the action, and that the two men who figure in that capacity are acting solely in the interests of this couple, an affidavit made by Thomas Lynch, Jr., of Chicago makes interesting reading. Mr. Lynch was one of the owners of the Shufeldt distillery, in Chicago, before it was sold to the trust, and held 600 shares of trust stock, which he has turned over to the Reorganization Committee. In his affidavit he says:

On or about the 12th day of July, 1895, in the City of Chicago, I was asked by a lawyer of that city whether I still retained my interest in the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. I replied that I did, and asked the reason for the inquiry. I was informed that I could make money out of my holdings, and was advised certainly not to sell my holdings within the next few days. During that period I was approached by another lawyer and a broker, who advised me to go "short of the stock" of the company, as there would certainly be a decline in its value.

On the 14th of July I met Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago near his residence, in that city, on Indiana Avenue. He at once addressed me in reference to my interest in the Distilling Company. He told me that my holdings would be of great use to him in the litigation which he proposed to institute in my name if I would permit it for the purpose, first of breaking up the plan of reorganization by the withdrawal of my stock, originally deposited, and next, by litigation, to secure possession of the whole or part of the Schufeldt distillery, of which, as stated above, I was one of the original owners. At the same time, Mr. Morris said, the advice given me to go short of the stock would conflict with his purpose, inasmuch as, if I put on the stand in respect to my holdings, my short interests would outbalance my long, and I would be compelled to admit that I was without any real interest.

At Mr. Morris's request I had with him a number of interviews, during which he sought to negotiate with me for the use of my name and my holdings of Manhattan Trust Company receipts to further his project of litigation, and he offered to pay me the cost price of my stock, which is very much higher than the present market price, also to go short of the 3,000 shares for me, but not in my name, telling me that I would make a handsome profit on that transaction, and that he would give me, if the litigation regarding the Schufeldt distillery succeeded, a one-third interest in that property. He offered, furthermore, to guarantee me against any expense in the matter, assuring me that he would gladly pay that.

At one of these interviews he called for his check book and prepared to sign a check to my order. This, however, I declined, stating to him that I did not agree with his scheme.

I was assured by Mr. Morris a number of times that all that was desired of me was authority to use my name in litigation. This, however, I refused to give. I asked him why he wanted my name particularly, and he stated that, as I was one of the original depositors with the Manhattan Trust Company, my name would have weight, and my legal position would be better than that of one who had recently acquired any of the trust company's receipts. Mr. Morris told me that it was his purpose to stop the sale of the property, as, in the event of its taking place, the reorganization would succeed, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, for him to secure the money which he claimed from the old company or to get any interest in the distillery properties. These interviews took place in Mr. Morris's office, in the Chicago stock pens.

Mr. Lynch says, in conclusion, that, after reading Mr. Morris on for some time, he finally broke off the negotiations.

Mr. Untermyer, in presenting his arguments in support of the application for the injunction, said that the books of the company would show that Mr. Pynchon was the undisputed owner of 13,200 shares, and that Mr. Anness was the owner of 1,400 shares, all deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company, and that neither Mr. Morris nor Mr. Greenhut figured in the action.

He then reviewed the history of the Whisky Trust, and said that the Illinois courts had ordered that it be dissolved because it had been established that it was a monopoly, and maintained in violation of the laws of the State. Continuing, Mr. Untermyer said:

Instead of complying with the order of the Court and winding up this trust, it is now proposed to dodge the decree and re-establish the same thing as before under another name. If this committee is permitted to bid in the properties of the old trust at this sale, that is exactly what will be done, and every stockholder will be liable under the law.

Excepting the properties of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company advertised for sale, which the Reorganization Committee intends, if possible, to purchase, substantially all the remaining properties of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company are leaseholds and have been either wholly dismantled or utterly destroyed, or have been unused for so many years that they are now not only practically worthless for distillery or any other purposes, but they would also be a source of much embarrassment and large expense to any one who might purchase the same, if such a person could be found. The seventeen distilleries which the Reorganization Committee proposes to buy include the only properties which are now capable of being operated, and several of them are not now or have not been for more than the year last past in operation or use, but have been wholly idle and unused. To own and control the eighteen properties ordered sold will be to have the same practical monopoly of manufacture, distribution, and sale of distillery products which was enjoyed by the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust, and by the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which succeeded to said trust.

Justice O'Brien gave Mr. Untermeyer until Friday to put in answering affidavits, and fixed Saturday as the last day when all papers must be submitted. He will decide the case before the date set for the sale.

Will Hear Mr. Greenhut's Appeal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—When Judge Seaman recently refused Frederick M. Olmstead the privilege of appealing from the decree of sale of Whisky Trust property, on the representations of counsel for the Reorganization Committee that he was merely a figurehead for Greenhut and Morris, he gave counsel for Olmstead leave to renew the motion before some other United States Judge. Since then they have been unsuccessfully trying to get a Judge to hear the case. The only chance they now have of getting a rehearing is before Judge Woods, who says he may hear the case if counsel for both sides will come to Bay View, Mich., where he is spending his vacation. Counsel for the Reorganization Committee declare they will go to Bay View if the other side so desires; although they have no interest in doing so, as they have no fear that Judge Woods will upturn the decisions of his colleagues. Aside from this hearing before Judge Woods the last chance Greenhut and Morris have to stop the sale is in a decision in their favor in New-York.

TAMMANY'S NEW COMMITTEE

Men Who Will Serve on the Seventy Board—The Leaders and Their Associates in the Districts.

The time for perfecting the organization of the various Assembly District General Committees of Tammany Hall, which were elected at the primaries last Thursday night, expired last night, and all the committees are now organized and ready for business. It is at these meetings for organization that the two delegates from each Assembly District to the Executive Committee of Tammany are elected. One of these executive members is known as the leader and the other as the associate leader.

The list of leaders proper can always be told after the primaries. As already published in The New-York Times, there were very few changes in the list of leaders. There are many more in the list of associate or business leaders. The result of the meetings of the various Assembly District General Committees, which were held Saturday, Monday, and last night, is the following list of executive members who will make up the new Tammany Committee of Seventy:

District.	Leader.	Associate Leader.
1	M. C. Murphy	Michael Kennedy
2	Nicholas P. Brown	F. J. O'Connor
3	John Purcell	W. H. Walker
4	E. T. Fitzpatrick	J. E. Doherty
5	B. F. Martin	Thomas J. O'Donnell
6	T. D. Sullivan	I. H. Terrell
7	James W. Boyle	Richard Fitzpatrick
8	Martin Engel	
9	John C. Sheehan	George Allen
10	William Sohmer	Henry W. Wolf
11	William Dalton	T. A. Gledhill
12	P. J. Scully	John E. Murphy
13	Peter J. Dooling	Henry Murray
14	John Reilly	John P. Schuchman
15	George W. Plunkitt	Thomas Smith
16	Patrick Keenan	Benjamin Hoffman
17	Daniel F. McMahon	Robert D. Petty
18	Charles F. Murphy	Jeremiah Monahan
19	John B. Sexton	M. F. Cummings
20	J. J. Keating	Edward Bell
21	E. V. Skinner	M. F. Donohue
22	F. J. Lantry	Thomas J. Leamy
23	W. E. Stillings	Thomas Loughran
24	Victor J. Dowling	Peter J. Doelger, Jr.
25	John J. Scannell	Edward Kearney
26	Thomas J. Dunn	Peter Schaefer
27	James J. Martin	Charles F. Allen
28	Maurice Featherson	G. W. Van Wagener
29	Rollin M. Morgan	T. C. T. Crain
30	Laurence Delmour	Carl A. Goebel
31	Charles Welde	Andrew J. White
32	John J. Ryan	Ambrose O. McCall
33	W. H. Burke	Joseph P. Fallon
34	Jacob Seabold	J. F. Bishop
35	Henry D. Purroy	John B. Shea

In the Twenty-first Assembly District it was thought that J. E. Kelly would make a fight to secure the leadership. He did not, but says that he will contest the election of Mr. Skinner. City Auditor W. J. Lyon objected to both executive members being voted for at the same time, but he was declared out of order.

The General Committee will meet next Friday night, and the new Committee on Organization next Tuesday night. It is at this latter meeting that ex-Mayor Grant's plan for a committee of 50 or 100 to shape the policy of the organization may come up for consideration. This matter has not been fully decided upon, but something will be done to carry the suggestion into operation in a few days.

WOMEN ON BUT FEW COMMITTEES

Brooklyn Board of Education Appointments for the Coming Year Were Made Yesterday.

President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, announced his new committee appointments for the coming year. None of the women Commissioners are named for the Committees on Finance, Teachers, Law, School Houses, Heating and Ventilating, Libraries, Supplies, Printing, Attendance, Sites and Localities, Health, Rules and Regulations, Boys' High School, Training School, Manual Training High School, or Credentials.

On the Committee on Evening High Schools, Mrs. Powell, Miss Perry, and Mrs. Pettingill are appointed; on the Committee on Studies, Miss Chapman and Miss Perry; on School Books, Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Powell; on Music, Mrs. Pettingill and Mrs. Jacobs; on Drawing, Miss Chapman and Mrs. Powell; on Girls' High School, Miss Chapman; on Free Scholarships, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Perry, and Mrs. Pettingill.

The board indorsed the action of the Teachers' Committee in transferring Principal John Mickleborough from Public School No. 9 to the Boys' High School, Principal Alexander J. McAllister from the Boys' High School to Public School No. 40, and Principal Frank L. Greene from Public School No. 40 to Public School No. 9. Commissioner Higgins protested against the transfers as unnecessary.

There was a prolonged debate over a proposition to allow Miss Jessie L. Bancroft, director of physical culture, to copyright the book on that subject, which is to be published by the board. Ex-President Bouck said it was an outrage to let her do such a thing, because she was in the board's employ, and devised her course of study by its direction. Prof. Hooper and other members of the board complained that Mr. Bancroft agreed to let the book be used in the Brooklyn schools free of charge, and it was only proper to protect her from piracy in other cities. The resolution to permit Miss Bancroft to enjoy the benefits of copyright outside of Brooklyn was almost unanimously passed.

The board, by a vote of 18 to 12, removed M. J. Kearney from the position of Fuel Inspector, which he had held for eight years, and appointed William B. Brownell in his stead, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

New Elevators in Federal Building.

Work was begun yesterday in the Federal Building on the two new passenger elevators which are to be put in operation in the front of the building, facing the main entrance. The two elevators at present at the northwest and northeast corners of the building will be modernized, and all four will be worked by hydraulic power. The work is being done at a cost of $36,000. The new elevators are expected to be in operation on Oct. 15.

Death of Charles Foster.

Charles Foster, an old-time playwright, manager, and actor, died at his home, 10 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon of Bright's disease.

He was the author of "Twenty Years Dead," played by Buffalo Bill; "The Swamp Angel," and "The Old Straw Man." He was the manager of the Old Bowery Theatre for twenty-five years, and played in "The Silver King" company for a number of years.

To Select a Deputy Registrar.

The Civil Service Board will hold an examination next Monday of candidates for the place of Deputy Registar of Vital Statistics to succeed Dr. Tracy, who is now Registrar. One of the requirements is that he must understand French and German.

Killed by a Pet Horse.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Jameson C. Seaman, fifty-five years old, a former well-known New-York business man, died at his home, this city, last night, as a result of injuries sustained by being kicked by a pet horse.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:25 A. M.—305 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; George Connoneto; damage trifling.
1:35 A. M.—230 East Twenty-fifth Street; Julius Caeser; damage, $75.
3:35 A. M.—305 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; George Canarley; damage, $25.
3:40 A. M.—230 East Twenty-fifth Street; damage, $50.
5 A. M.—395 Cherry Street; John Maloney; damage trifling.
1:40 P. M.—150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; damage, $25.
2:25 P. M.—248 Elizabeth Street; Frank Selerno; damage, $800.
4:50 P. M.—454 Columbus Avenue; damage, $10.
5:15 P. M.—106 West Street; Edward Goodwin; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; Joseph Bologna; damage, $10.
6:40 P. M.—60 West Fifty-fourth Street; William Echaren; damage trifling.
6:57 P. M.—406 East Sixteenth Street; Honora Donovan; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—162 Henry Street; Samuel Benjamin; damage, $200.
7:35 P. M.—260 Cherry Street; damage, $10.

If You Lack Energy

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

LOCAL OPTION FAVORED

Good Government Club Council Declares for It in Resolutions.

NEW-YORK KNOWS ITS OWN NEEDS

Each Locality, the Resolutions Say, Should Decide as to Its Excise Regulations — Plans for a Big Rally.

The Advisory Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs declared last evening in favor of local option.

The council met in the headquarters of Good Government Club C, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and held a secret session, that lasted until nearly midnight. The resolution in which the council declares that the entire question regarding the sale of liquor should be submitted to a vote by the citizens is as follows:

Whereas, Home rule is the foundation of good government and is the cardinal principle of the Good Government movement in the City of New-York, and

Resolved, That the subject of excise regulations as far as each municipality, town, and village is concerned, should be relegated to the control of the citizens of such locality, and that they should have the final decision of the entire question, including the right to determine whether the sale of liquor, wines, and beer, should be permitted at all, and, if so, on what terms and conditions and at what times.

Resolved, That in accordance with the foregoing general resolution the citizens of New-York should be permitted to vote upon and decide the question whether or not liquor, wines, and beer may be sold on Sunday.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be referred to each Good Government Club in the confederation for discussion and ratification at the earliest possible date.

J. H. C. Nevius, Vice President of the Council, presided, and Preble Tucker acted as Secretary. About thirty members of the Council were present.

It was decided to hold the Good Government county nominating

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SUMMER NOVELS

Rita's Most Recent Work.

MASTER WILBERFORCE. The Study of a Boy. By Rita. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

There is a literary tendency to dwell now on the incidents of childhood. Occasionally such volumes are poetically conceived, but perhaps the natural child is not always presented. Bias leads the author sometimes to draw a morbid little being, who leads an unhappy existence. Even if Bernardin de St.-Pierre made a tragic conclusion to "Paul and Virginia," that is no reason why his example should be followed.

Rita's "Master Wilberforce" is the history of a lad whose father was a pure man of science, but whose mother was an example of womanly devotion. Young Wilberforce inherits from his father his mental traits. The boy is phenomenal when he can hardly lisp. The perpetual "Why?" is ever on his lips. He loves his books, and delights in mastering his lessons. His bringing up is a kind of "go-as-you-please" method. When only a little fellow he comes across a lost child, Mehitabel. She is of unknown parentage. Apparently she has gypsy blood in her veins. As a child, Mehitabel can only love or hate. If she is only a baby, her whole heart and soul are given up to Horry Wilberforce. She is wretched out of his sight; jealous of the hours he devotes to his lessons. His tutor, David Lawrence, she would like to murder. Once she gets hold of some cartridges loaded with a fulminate, and she hopes by their means to kill Lawrence. It is Horry who handles them. One of them explodes and nearly blinds him. Then the girl's remorse is horrible, and she tries to commit suicide, but is saved from the water by Lawrence; yet she does not love the tutor any more for that.

The fact of the presence of the cartridges and Mehitabel's confession cause her banishment from the house of the Wilberforces, where she has been brought up. But the Wilberforces do not neglect her. The girl is sent to Lawrence's mother to be educated. As Mehitabel grows up the impetuosity of her character is further developed. Her love for Horry increases. When she is sixteen she pays a visit to her early home. Then at once Horry falls in love with Mehitabel. Rita writes charmingly of the innocent, though intense, passion of these two children. The girl has always loved. To the lad, it is a novel sensation. Then turns up the father of the girl, a rough seaman, but an honest fellow. The lad's father now sees indistinctly that there may be some disagreeable events likely to arise in the future. Lawrence, who is still Horry's tutor, advises a foreign tour. The lad and his mentor go abroad.

There is a storm, and Mehitabel's father's little fishing craft is in the thick of it. There is a chance that the fisherman has been stranded on some ledge of rocks. Mehitabel flies to his succor. It is she, for she is accustomed to the sea, who takes a boat, and goes to his rescue. She saves her father, but the heavy breakers knock the life out of her. Horry is on the Alpine summit, when a voice comes to him. He hurries home, and finds no Mehitabel.

The story is tenderly written, and "Master Wilberforce" is a great advance over the same author's "A Husband of No Importance."

A Jolly Young Queen.

HER MAJESTY. A Romance of To-day. By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Queen Honoria did not stack up her sceptre in the umbrella stand, but she hung up her ermine in the wardrobe and put her diamond crown on a shelf for safe keeping. She was a jolly young Queen, up to all kinds of larks, and determined to see for herself how matters were going on in her domains, for she was by no means satisfied with the doings of her Prime Minister, Baron Hauseman. The Baron had declared that a certain workingman, Hiller, was preaching sedition in the State, and, as he was quite likely to bring down into the gutter the entire monarchical edifice, Queen Honoria assumed the incog. She had no idea of making a circus of herself. Think of an out-and-out potentate of the gentler sex, and in her teens, too, putting on "an ill-fitting gown of dark-blue color, shoes trodden down at the heel, a faded Scotch plaid shawl, and a big flapping sunbonnet of plaid gingham." There is a self-sacrificing Queen for you.

In the public streets Queen Honoria meets a strange man and is not a bit afraid. That man is Hiller, the popular platform orator, and the upshot of it all is that the Queen falls head over heels in love with Hiller, who is in reality Count Waldeck. More than that, Honoria absolutely makes Count Waldeck run off with her and obliges him to marry her. Elizabeth Knight Tompkins is mighty venturesome in describing the escapades of Queen Honoria.

English and Strong.

SONS OF BELIAL. By William Westall. New-York: 12mo. The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

Mr. William Westall writes a story of manufacturing Yorkshire. Yorkshire is famous for adopting nicknames, and Mat Armstrong's fortune began when he united to his trade of molder the business of keeping a little alehouse. Once there came to Whitebrook a temperance man, who preached against Armstrong and called him "a son of Belial," and the name stuck to Mat and his three sons, Mark, Luke, and John, but once a man having called Mrs. Armstrong "Mrs. Belial," her husband, Yorkshire way, first knocked him flat and then kicked him.

Because Matthew was honest, acute, and a capital workman, he amassed a fortune, for from a molder he became a manufacturer of spinning machinery. "Sons of Belial" has most to do with Jack Armstrong. Being in delicate health, Jack is sent to an excellent school. When he goes there first he drops his "h's," but shows he is an adept in mental arithmetic. He can barely spell, but knows his Euclid. "What may be B. C.?" asks the master. "Bacon Collops," replies Jack. But the boy's industry and natural talent soon give him a first place at school. On his return to Whitebrook, after a four years' absence, he finds his father at the head of a large business and the occupant of a handsome house. The sinister personage in the story is his uncle Paul Armstrong, who has spent his time as a convict. "The Sons of Belial" is a strongly written story and a thoroughly English one.

A QUEER BOOK ON THE SEXES

SEXUALITY IN NATURE. An Essay. By Leopold Hartley Grindon. Boston: Massachusetts New Church Union. 75 cents.

We hardly know how to class this volume, since it supposably emanates from a quasi-religious source. Mr. Leopold Hartley Grindon treats the subject in a half scientific and sentimental manner, and has an amusing method of mixing up the two. He sometimes, in the middle of his dryest science, gets off a sentence like this: "Love is not satisfied with feeling, but it must act," and he emphasises "feeling" and "act" with italics. He is not complimentary to the gentler sex, for he prints, "man seeks woman, because she is pre-eminent for affection, which in him is subordinate; woman welcomes man because he is pre-eminent for understanding, which in her is relatively less."

Determined to dig into the mystery of the sexes, Mr. Leopold Hartley Grindon tells us that there are metals which have coupled with them "beautiful and appropriate" names, such as "virgin gold," and "virgin copper." There have been coarse-minded men who have said, "I have not a bloody red copper," but that might show an unpoetic nature. Tackling cosmical conditions, the author, grappling with matters terrestrial and aqueous, says land is the woman, water the man, and that accounts for women becoming seasick at times. When Mr. Grindon speaks of the He and the She the strong-minded woman is likely to dissent from the author's opinions. "While man is more theological, she is more pious. He delights to read books. She prefers to hear them. Girls, while they learn more quickly, learn quite as profitably as boys, but they assimilate what they learn in a different way." Suppose a woman does not belong to the class of "clever ladies," she is classed as "more cleanly, industrious, and economic."

In music, vowels being feminine, then consonants must be supposably masculine. All the emotion in music comes from the femininity of a, e, i, o, u, and as they predominate, save when you sing in Russian. "Music," as says a gifted lady of the West, "is the feminine principle, the heart of the universe."

We do not wish to be flippant, but there is more twaddle in the "Sexuality of Nature" than we have ever seen massed together. A volume of this character is like those patent medicine compounds containing a big dose of alcohol, which are dispensed to temperance people under the name of tonics. "To the pure all things are pure," but Mr. Leopold Hartley Grindon's volume is not a cold treatise on a biological topic.

DR. HERTWIG ON CELLS

THE CELL. OUTLINES OF GENERAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. By Dr. Oscar Hertwig. Translated and Edited by Henry Johnstone Campbell. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

Histology, or that science which dwells on the animal tissues, the author tells us, has been neglected in part. The student is taught "the microscopic appearances which are presented by the cell and the tissues," and well-mounted preparations are examined by him, but of the vital properties of the cell itself, "of the marvelous forces which may be said to slumber in the cell organism and which are revealed to us by the phenomena of protoplasmic movement, of irritability, of metabolism, (vital affinity,) of reproduction," he knows but little. It is to supply these wants that the present volume has been written.

In the introductory chapter the author tells how, though plants and animals may differ, in anatomical structure there are close resemblances, "for both are built up of elementary units." Beginning, then, with protoplasm, describing its appearance, its properties, the subject is expanded. "The Cell" gives after each chapter the whole bibliography of every topic. The volume has that thoroughness which is singular to German books of science, and it abounds in many new and striking illustrations.

LITERARY NOTES

—Miss Wilkins's prize story, "The Long Arm," is printed in the current number of Chapman's Magazine. This is a new English periodical, edited by Oswald Cranfurd, having no illustrations and devoted exclusively to fiction.

—The announcements of the Messrs. Appleton for the month of August are these: "Gustave Flaubert, as Seen in His Works and Correspondence," by John Charles Tarver, with two portraits; "The Story of the Earth," by H. G. Seeley; "The Red Badge of Courage; a Tale of the Civil War," by Stephen Crane; "The Watter's Mou'," by Bram Stoker; "Mrs. Musgrave—and Her Husband," by Richard Marsh; "Not Counting the Cost," by Tasma, and "Out of Due Season," by Adeline Sergeant.

—Julien Sardou's new volume, "A Wedding, and Other Stories," will be published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have postponed until Aug. 10 the publication of Max Pemberton's new story, "The Little Huguenot." The book is described as a historical romance of the Forest of Fontainebleau.

—The Hudson Library of Standard Fiction, published heretofore every two months by the Putnams, will now appear each month, the first volume under the new arrangement to be "The Island Princess," by Theodore Swift. The stories that will follow it are "God Forsaken," by Frederic Breton, and "Elizabeth's Pretenders," by Hamilton Aidé.

—A volume on "The Minute Man on the Frontier," dealing with various phases of life on the Western borders, written by the Rev. W. G. Puddefod, will be issued soon by the Messrs. Crowell.

—John Luther Long, the author of the recent Japanese story, "Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo," is a young Philadelphia lawyer. In the current number of Moods, the new Philadelphia quarterly, he has a story with its scenes laid in Japan. In the same number Kate Chopin, the author of "Bayou Folk," has a tale.

—The Messrs. Crowell report that they have on the press the twenty-third thousand of Anna Robertson Brown's little book, "What is Worth While."

—W. M. Rossetti is not only preparing an elaborate work on his brother, Dante Gabriel, but is editing a new and complete edition of the poems of his sister, Christina. Some of Miss Rossetti's books were recently sold at auction in London.

—Dr. William Wright's work on "Palmyra and Zenobia," which at one time was looked for last Autumn, will be issued this month in London. The copyright for America has been secured.

—The Athenaeum records the death of Richard Herne Shepherd, an eccentric man of letters, very familiar to London booksellers of ten years ago. At the time of his death he had partly completed a bibliography of Coleridge. "To all collectors of the first editions of the works of Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, Ruskin, Charles Lamb, Carlyle, and Swinburne, the name of Richard Herne Shepherd," says a writer in The Athenaeum, "is a household word. He may be said to have invented that class of bibliography which modern book collectors most esteem. A considerable amount of excellent work was also done anonymously by Shepherd for John Camden Hotten, William Pickering, George Redway, and other publishers. He was, perhaps, the last man who regarded a business letter as a literary composition, and his briefest note was turned out as if it were a contribution to The Athenaeum."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A MEMOIR OF MOTHER FRANCIS RAPHAEL, O. S. D., (Augusta Theodosia Drane.) With Some of Her Spiritual Notes and Letters. Edited by the Rev. Father Bertrand Wilberforce. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

IN OLD NEW-ENGLAND. The Romance of a Colonial Fireside. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE SALOON KEEPER'S LEDGER. A Series of Temperance Revival Discourses By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. With Introduction by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

TWENTY-FIVE LETTERS ON ENGLISH AUTHORS. By Mary Fisher. 12mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

PERPETUAL YOUTH. By Eleanor Kirk. 12mo. Brooklyn: Idea Publishing Company.

ELECTRICITY IN OUR HOMES AND WORKSHOPS. A Practical Treatise on Auxiliary Electrical Apparatus. By Sydney F. Walker. With numerous illustrations. Third Edition, Revised. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FACTORY INSPECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon.

ALL NEGROES DRIVEN OUT

Italians Continue the Violence at Spring Valley.

MAYOR AND POLICE ARE INDIFFERENT

Women and Children Dragged from Their Homes and Their Property Destroyed—Gov. Altgeld Investigating.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Italian miners of Spring Valley this afternoon made an attempt to carry out their resolution of yesterday to expel all the colored people remaining in the city, and the result was one of the most disgraceful outrages ever perpetrated in Bureau County. It was committed under protection of the Mayor and policemen.

Innocent women and children were driven from their homes and insulted, and their trunks and belongings dragged about and despoiled.

The "location," as the negro colony is known, presented a dismal scene during the latter part of the day. Wagons were hurrying about gathering up household goods and carrying them off on all the principal highways.

Martin Delmargo, the Italian Mayor, accompanied by several Italian members of the police force, were on the ground watching the proceedings. Mayor Delmargo said he was there to see that the negroes got away peaceably, but, if this was his purpose, he did not accomplish what he went for.

Gov. Altgeld has at last interested himself in the matter. This afternoon Sheriff Clark of Princeton, received a message from the Governor asking for information on the subject. He wished to know what was being done by the officers of the law. Sheriff Clark replied, giving a brief history of the events. He also said the authorities in Spring Valley were doing nothing and that he had not even been called upon by the Mayor for assistance.

The committee appointed at yesterday's mass meeting to see that the negroes were out of town by 5 P. M. commenced operations at 2 o'clock to-day. Going to the "location," where only women, children, and invalids were left, they notified every one to move out within two hours. Many who were slow were roughly handled, and their goods kicked about and broken up. The same scene was witnessed in every part of the city where the negroes lived or had taken refuge.

As the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passenger train on the Streator and Walnut Division entered Spring Valley the passengers saw a lot of negro refugees, who had been waiting anxiously for the train for a few minutes, board the cars like a lot of wild animals in fear of their pursuers. Among them was a woman fifty years old, accompanied by three little children, who were terrified almost into insanity. She said she and the children had been abused and chased to the station by a mob of Italians, who had threatened to take her life.

Supervisor Pickett of Hall Township gave all the negroes who would leave the city an order on the County Treasurer for the price of tickets to Chicago. The old lady had received her ticket, but when the train pulled out of the station she was suffering to such an extent that she tore up the ticket unconsciously. Her baggage was strewn around the station platform, unchecked. The passengers on the train were so touched with pity for her that they raised a fund of $3 with which she paid her fare to Chicago, where she said friends resided.

The woman's husband was among the number who were chased out of Spring Valley during the assault of the Italians last Sunday, and he is among the six who are still missing. Even if he is alive, she fears it will be some months before the family, which is now separated into three groups, the whereabout of each being unknown to the other, is reunited.

The passenger train had just got out of Spring Valley when the engineer saw a colored girl twenty years old coming out of the woods and running toward the train. The engineer stopped at once, and took on the girl, who had been chased by several Italians. It was some time before she could compose herself to relate her story. She said that a crippled relative had started from home with her, but that he had been shot in the shoulder, and as he could not move fast, had been left behind by her. The girl was permitted to ride to Chicago on a township order she held.

The indications are that the strike of miners at Spring Valley will be continued for some time. The miners who are under the control of the Italians held a secret meeting to-day, at which it was determined to remain out until the Spring Valley Coal Company shall give an assurance that it will not in the future give employment to negroes, which the company refuses to do.

Aside from the outrage in driving the negroes from town this afternoon and the stopping of men from working in the shafts this morning, everything is quiet on the surface in town to-day. Several secret meetings of the white miners have been held, but, beyond deciding to continue the strike, little is known of their doings.

The negroes are assembled principally at Seatonville, and received telegrams to-day from members of their race in Chicago and peoria that gave them great encouragement. The purport of these telegrams is to stand firm, and assistance would soon be forthcoming. The negroes, during the last few days, have procured a number of shotguns and small arms, and if more can be secured they propose to march to Spring Valley, occupy their homes, and resume their employment with the coal company. Many of the negroes have families that cannot be induced to return to the "location," but, as the men have no other employment in view, they are willing to assist their brethren.

Among the negroes at Seatonville are six bearing shot wounds and four who are laid up with bruised heads and shoulders from the clubbings they received Sunday.

CHICAGO NEGROES' CALL TO ARMS.

Better to Die Now Than Be Killed by Foreigners, They Say.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In response to a call to arms addressed to the colored people of Chicago, over 200 negroes assembled at 500 State Street at 9 o'clock this morning. The call reads as follows:

To the Colored People of Chicago:

The time has come for us to raise our arms in defense of our race. They are killing our people all over the country. Every day we read of the lynching, murdering, and outraging of our people. We must remember that this is our country, and unless we fight for our rights the foreigners will run us out, as the Government has not protected and will not protect us, as we protected it in the time of need.

We ask all able-bodied colored men to respond to this call, as they must have our aid at Spring Valley before 5 P. M., Tuesday, or they will slaughter the helpless women and children that are left. We have got to do this, and we may as well die now as die a year from now.

F. S. MOORE,
W. C. HAWKINS,
H. M. FISHER.

The Rev. George W. Dickey addressed the meeting, counseling moderation. Then William Johnson spoke, urging violent redress upon the murderous Italian miners. His demands for vengeance were cheered.

A telegram was sent to Gov. Altgeld, saying that 500 negroes would leave for Spring Valley at 3:30 P. M. to help their brethren if he did not send them assurance that he would protect the colored people now in danger there. An immediate answer was asked for.

While waiting a reply from Gov. Altgeld, a lawyer by the name of John F. Waters spoke from the platform to the negroes. He said it was not the Italians who were to blame, but the mine owners, who had taken the defense of the foreigners. A rush was made for the speaker, in which 100 men took part. There were shouts of "Kill him!" "Hang him!" and "Throw him out!" and for a few minutes it looked bad for Waters. The door being blocked, he made his escape through a plate-glass window with no more serious injury than a few cuts from the broken glass.

The Italian Consul, Count Razwadoski, called on Mayor Swift this afternoon to ask that the city authorities prevent the proposed expedition of Chicago negroes to Spring Valley to wreak vengeance on the Italian miners. The Mayor informed the Consul that the municipal authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter, and if the negroes saw fit to go to Spring Valley he could not stop them. The Mayor assured Count Razwadoski that no armed mobs would be allowed to assemble within the city limits. He would undertake to see that any demonstration of that kind would be suppressed.

Chief of Police Badenoch detailed several Detective Sergeants to watch the negro colony on the levee.

A crowd of excited negroes assembled in the tumble-down building at 496 State Street at 7 o'clock to-night. There were many representative colored citizens in the crowd, but the great majority were of the disreputable element. There was constant disorder, but no weapons were displayed. Policemen in citizens' clothes circulated freely in the assembly.

E. H. Wright, an employe of one of the town assessors was the first speaker. He counseled moderation, but was howled down. Calls were frequent for a "radical speech." Charles Campbell spoke next. He urged the crowd to go to Spring Valley as law-abiding citizens to "escort our brethren back to work." He also told his hearers to be peaceful until attacked, and then fight to the death.

Horace W. Spraddender was introduced as a "late arrival from the scene of the war." He was excited, and called upon the crowd to "do something." He shouted: "The time for talking is past. Not a day passed but we hear of men of our race being murdered for nothing. I am tired of it. Let us teach these foreigners a lessen." He was applauded.

R. L. Patterson, also of Spring Valley, advised the crowd to go there and be "prepared for work, not for play." He added: "If we do not protest now we will be kicked about by every foreigner in the country."

Money was then asked for to help defray the expenses of the trip and about $20 was raised. Over 100 volunteers signed the roll. The meeting then adjourned to Arlington Hall, Thirty-first Street and Indiana Avenue.

At the Arlington Hall meeting a telegram was received from Gov. Altgeld, promising that the negroes at Spring Valley would be protected in the exercise of their legal rights. A telegram was also received from the Mayor of the lawless town, inviting a delegation of colored citizens to visit the place and investigate the affair. The invitation was accepted, and a committee of five appointed to go there at once. Permanent organization was effected by the election of officers, and another meeting will be held to-morrow.

The leading conservative colored men of the city will use all efforts to prevent an unruly and armed crowd of negroes leaving Chicago for Spring Valley. It was announced to-night that half a dozen or more prominent colored men left the city yesterday for Spring Valley, and that a score or more would follow to-night. Their only purpose is to protect the negro citizens of the town, who are now at Seatonville, and see that they return to their homes and work at the mines.

Gov. Altgeld Will Investigate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Gov. Altgeld to-night dispatched Col. Hugh E. Boyle, Assistant Adjutant General, and George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, to Spring Valley, to thoroughly investigate the situation and report to him.

DUCHESS DE CASTELLUCCIA'S WILL

She Leaves $10 to Her Husband, E. L. Dwyer, and the Rest of Her Estate to W. T. Coale and Her Children.

The will of Jane A. Dwyer, who was better known as the Duchess de Castelluccia, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday afternoon.

The will was executed on July 16, and the Duchess died at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 2. She appoints her business manager, William T. Coale, and William V. Simpson as her executors. The only provision which she makes for her husband, Edward L. Dwyer, who was her third husband, is the following:

"Having already given my husband, Edward L. Dwyer, at various times, money and other property, I hereby give to him the sum of $10, and nothing more."

The Duchess, who was formerly Jane A. Tomajo, gives to Mr. Coale the use of the Burlington, on West Thirtieth Street, and its contents, for life, and out of the income he is to receive a sum equal to the amount he has been receiving from her for some time as manager, and $1,000 a year in addition. He is to pay all the expenses of the property out of the income, and of the balance remaining he is to pay to the granddaughter of the Duchess, Jennie Caldarazzo, $2,000 for life; one-half of the remainder, less $1,200, is to be paid to the daughter of the Duchess, Mrs. Evelyn I. Hudnut, the wife of Richard A. Hudnut, and the remainder of the balance to the son of the Duchess, Frederick F. Beals.

After the death of Manager Coale the Burlington is to go to the son and daughter of the Duchess, and out of the proceeds of it they are to pay to her grand-daughter, Jennie Caldarazzo, $1,000 a year for life. Mr. Coale is to be allowed to remain in the apartment house the same as he has been for years, but none of the other legatees are to be permitted to live there during his management of it unless with his consent. Mr. Coale is also given in trust fifteen bonds of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of $1,000 each, or in case she has not left that number, then all she has left are to be sold, and out of the proceeds the principal or interest upon the mortgages upon the Burlington are to be paid.

All her wardrobe and wearing apparel is given to her daughter, Mrs. Hudnut, and her granddaughter, Jennie Caldarazzo. After making provision for the payment of $10 to her husband the Duchess gives the remainder of her fortune to her son and daughter, Mr. Beals and Mrs. Hudnut.

In order that there may be no mistake as to her intentions, and to prevent any successful contest over her will, she adds this to the document:

"For the purpose of making this, my said will, final, effective, and conclusive upon all my heirs, legatees, and next of kin, I do hereby declare that if any heir, next of kin, or legatee, named or not named in said will, shall directly or indirectly institute or become an acting party to such suit, interfere with or make null the provisions of said will, such act or proceeding shall operate and be effectual as a release of all claim on the part of said heir, next of kin, or legatee to any of my property or estate, and any provision of my will in favor of said party I hereby abrogate and make void."

L. A. Coebel is the counsel for the executors. The value of her real estate is placed at $300,000, and the personal property at $19,000.

Dynamos for the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Some of the electrical contractors are incensed over the award of a contract for dynamos to be used in the Senate wing of the Capitol to the Westinghouse Company without apparent solicitation for proposals. The contract was worth about $35,000, and electrical people who knew nothing of the work until the contract was awarded assert that the action was not in accordance with law. Reference is made to a section of the Revised Statutes which compels purchasing officers to advertise for a period of at least ten days for supplies or work to be performed, excepting in cases of emergency. In the purchase of the dynamos it is said that no such emergency existed that bids could not be solicited, at least by circular, if not by public advertisement.

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Hotel Proprietor Kills Himself.

John Schraner, proprietor of the Cable Hotel, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, killed himself yesterday with a revolver in Central Park.

In his pocket two letters were found. He complained of a lot of domestic trouble which his wife denied.

The Texas Silver Convention.

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Mr. Carlisle at Mackinac Island.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Aug. 6.—The United States steamer Amaranth, having on board the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Carlisle, and the Secretary's granddaughter, arrived here yesterday from Chicago. The party spent the day here, visiting the National Park and Fort Mackinac.

DEFENDER'S PRETTY RACE

Continued from Page 1.

the third seven miles back to the starting line, off Brenton's Reef Lightship, north, three-quarters west. The wind was from the south-southwest, light, blowing about twelve knots.

At 11 o'clock the preparatory signal was given, and the yachts got their sails in trim and manoeuvred for positions at the start. The small single stickers were to start first, and at 11:10 their signal was given.

The Queen Mab was the first. She went over at the windward end of the line on the port tack, luffing close under the stern of the flagship. Then came the Gossoon, with L. Vaughan Clark at the wheel. She was just to leeward of the Queen Mab. Then came Rear Commodore Bergen's Hildegarde, F. P. Sands's Uvira, and F. M. Hoyt's Norota. The last three carried baby jibtopsails. All were headed in shore toward Narragansett Pier. At 11:15 o'clock the schooners were started. Capt. Dennis was the first at the line, shooting the Amorita over at the lightship's end, being on the starboard tack. She crossed at 11:15:47. Then came H. W. Lamb's Marguerite, at the flagship end of the line on the port tack, crossing at 11:17:16.

The Elsemarie luffed around the stern of the lightship on the starboard tack at 11:17:55. Emerald crossed at 11:17:56. Then came Loyal and Neaera, both handicapped a little. These last three were on the port tack, and crossed under the stern of the flagship.

The preparatory gun for the Vigilant and Defender was fired at 11:20. Both were then on the port tack, standing in toward Beaver Tail. Capt. Barr, when he evidently decided that he could fetch the line on time, tacked the Vigilant to starboard, and was coming along close-hauled. The Defender tacked also, and coming down on the weather side of the Vigilant, bore down on that boat and tried to cross her bows and get the best position. It was a repetition of the tactics shown in the second race off Sandy Hook.

Looked Like a Collision.

For a while it looked as though the Vigilant would punch a hole in the Defender's mainsail. Capt. Barr held on, and the Defender kept off, and then tried again. This time the Vigilant gave way, and allowed the Defender to get what was wanted—the leading position—to which, however, the boat was not entitled. The Defender then bore down toward the line, and luffing under the stern of the lightship, crossed at 11:25:55. The Vigilant crossed at 11:26:46 in the same way.

Both yachts carried baby jibtopsails. Just by the lightship the Canadian steam yacht Gladys from Kingston, Ontario, flying the British Jack, was in the way, and those on board the Defender shouted to those on the Gladys to get out of the way. The Gladys started ahead, cleared out of the way of the Defender, and as the Defender went by Mr. Iselin, who was standing by the backstay, shouted: "You have no possible excuse for being there."

The Gladys got under the lightship. Those on board lost their heads. The lightship gave a roll, and the awning, davits, quarter boat, mainmast, and after rail of the Gladys were all carried away. A hole was punched in the bottom of the lightship's lifeboat.

At 11:29:10 the Vigilant started to tack. The Defender followed at once, and was round before the Vigilant was full. They were both heading in toward the shore at Narragansett Pier, evidently going to get out of the tide. The Defender rapidly drew ahead, and easily outpointed the Vigilant. When off the Pier, at 11:51, the Defended tacked to starboard, the Vigilant following at 11:53:35, having stood in a little further. Vigilant made only a short hitch out, and went about again at 11:57:30, the Defender following 30 seconds later.

Defender Goes Through the Fleet.

At noon the Queen Mab was leading the fleet. The Defender had worked through the fleet of schooners, and was the second boat, while the Emerald was third. The Vigilant tacked to starboard, standing off shore, at 12:00:30, and at 12:02:40 the Defender came about. The Vigilant was soon headed in shore, again tacking at 12:05, and the Defender 30 seconds later followed suit. It seemed as though the two boats almost worked together; one tacked, and the other followed at once. Vigilant at 12:10:30 stood off shore again, and Defender did the same.

The Defender crossed the Queen Mab's bows at 12:12:30, and was the leading boat in the fleet, the Vigilant having taken the third place, away ahead of all the schooners. Then came Uvira, Gossoon, and Emerald. The Vigilant tacked in shore again at 12:10:10, and the Defender, holding on the starboard tack for three minutes longer, tacked to port at 12:19:10. At 12:20:40 the Vigilant stood out again and the Defender followed at 12:23:25. She then stood in as close to Point Judith as she could go. At 12:28:40 the Defender tacked again to port, and at 12:32:30, as she was approaching the buoy, the baby jibtopsail was taken in. The Defender came about again at 12:35:40 on the starboard tack. Interfere with or make null the provisions of said will, such act or proceeding shall operate and be effectual as a release of all claim on the part of said heir, next of kin, or legatee to any of my property or estate, and any provision of my will in favor of said party I hereby abrogate and make void."

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As cheap as—
Cleanliness

is the new way of putting the expression, now that modern thought, effort and enterprise have made it so easy to be clean. Since the introduction of

GOLD DUST
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it is not only possible to keep a house clean, but with its help this can be done without the housekeeper working herself to death. A large package of GOLD DUST costs only 25 cents. When you buy look out that it is GOLD DUST. You will be all right if the package is like this

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say anything except Herbert C. Leeds, who remarked that he thought the Defender was in the right.

Summary of race:

SCHOONERS—CLASS II., 85 TO 95 FEET.

Yachts.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Emerald	11 17 56	2 38 39	3 20 43	3 20 43
Marguerite	11 17 16	2 52 20	3 35 04	3 32 43

CLASS IV., 65 TO 75 FEET.

Amorita	11 15 47	2 49 55	3 34 08	3 34 08
Elsemarie	11 17 55	2 55 08	3 37 13	3 37 10

CLASS V., 65 FEET AND UNDER.

Loyal	11 20 00	3 13 14	3 53 14	3 53 14
Neaera	11 20 00	Not timed.		

SLOOPS—CLASS I., 80 TO 90 FEET.

Defender	11 25 55	2 10 13	2 44 18	.....
Vigilant	11 26 46	2 17 14	2 50 28	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS III., 60 TO 70 FEET.

Hildegard	11 12 39	2 59 58	3 47 19	3 47 19
Queen Mab	11 11 57	2 43 55	3 31 58	3 30 41

SLOOPS—CLASS VI., 40 TO 45 FEET.

Gossoon	11 12 05	Not timed.		
Uvira	11 13 27	3 03 21	3 49 54	3 49 11
Norota	11 13 46	3 17 54	4 04 08	3 57 35

The winners are:

Schooners—Class II.—Emerald beat Marguerite, 12 minutes.

Class IV.—Amorita beat Elsemarie 8 minutes 2 seconds.

Class V.—Loyal beat Neaera.

Sloops.—Class I.—Defender beat Vigilant 6 minutes 10 seconds.

Class III.—Queen Mab beat Hildegard 16 minutes 38 seconds.

Class VI.—Uvira beat Norota 8 minutes 24 seconds.

PROVED A FIZZLE.

Race for Her Majesty's Cup Sailed by the Britannia Only.

COWES, Aug. 6.—Five yachts were expected to start to-day in the race for Her Majesty's Cup, over the old Queen's course, starting from off the castle, round the Bullock Patch Buoy, outside the Nab Lightship, thence around the Lymington Spit Buoy, and back to Cowes, fifty miles. They were the Britannia, the Hester, the Carina, the Meteor, belonging to Emperor William, and the Verena, all of which belong to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The race, however, resulted in a fizzle, the weather apparently frightening out the yachts entered for the contest, except the Britannia, which started at 10 o'clock to sail over the course alone

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d st-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Band. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	64	71	73
6 A. M.	62	69	73
9 A. M.	75	77	78
12 M.	78	78	84
4 P. M.	83	74	81
6 P. M.	79	72	79
9 P. M.	73	70	75
12 P. M.	68	70	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....77¼
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....72.7
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....73

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 5.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

DEMOCRATS MUST HARMONIZE.

The Democratic papers throughout this State are manifesting an almost unanimous desire that the course of the party from this time forward shall be governed by a spirit of harmony that shall lead all men of Democratic principles and affiliations to forget the factional disputes that have divided and weakened the party, and with some sacrifices, if necessary, of personal ambition and factional pride, to unite for victory.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any Democrat who has observed the course of the Republican Party in this State since it regained control that with broad, patriotic, and judicious effort the party naturally dominant and that has been for the most part careful and economical in administering the finances of the State can appeal to the voters with absolute confidence that it will be supported by a decisive majority.

It is of small concern to the average Democratic voter whether this or that faction shall control in a locality, and the contentions of factions are most exasperating and disorganizing in their effects upon those remote from and altogether indifferent to the occasion for party divisions. While the party was enjoying a series of comfortable victories, and factions were thriving upon the employment of political gains to maintain themselves, appeals for harmony fell upon deaf ears, division and disaffection crept into the organization, and defeat was made easy.

As the time for holding the primary elections of delegates to the State Convention draws nearer, the press of the State, that has been wisely and effectively administering the counsel of harmony for several months, is urging more strenuously the necessity for proceeding upon a basis of equal justice to all Democrats, insisting that in the primaries all Democrats shall be consulted, that the call to action shall be one to which all Democrats will gladly respond, and the battle at the polls one in which each Democrat shall feel assured that he is necessary to his party's success.

The feeling that generally animates the State Democrats is fairly expressed in The Seneca Falls Reveille in a recent issue:

"The party trumpet, if its blast is to be heard and responded to by all Democrats, must give no uncertain or equivocal sound. The preservation and supremacy of Democratic principles and the success of the Democratic organization are the essential things to be considered at this time. They are above and beyond all personal considerations, all forms of procedure, and all technical rules of precedent and regularity. The voice of the party must be heard in whatever form or from whatever source it may come. The thousands of independent Democrats of the State, and the many separate and independent Democratic organizations in the several large cities, that have not heretofore been consulted, either in the choice of representatives in the State Conventions or the selection of candidates for State offices, should be consulted now and accorded representation. The whole end and aim of Democratic leaders at this time should be directed toward the broadest methods of conciliation and harmony."

Some concern is expressed by The Syracuse Courier about the policy to be adopted in the convention in dealing with the anti-Tammany Democrats and the Shepard Democracy of Kings County, and it insists that the determination to deal fairly with all Democrats should be so controlling that it will overlook old policies of procedure that could be quoted to oppose efforts to produce good feeling and harmonious action. Those who recall the last convention will have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the prevalence of a just disposition toward vigorous and earnest factions might have produced a vastly different result at the polls.

"The result last year was not a spontaneous rebuke to this policy; it was the culmination of the resentment felt by Democrats who have been as well qualified to receive recognition from a Democratic convention as those who have hitherto refused it to them. If the change was not right, if its wisdom was not well founded, if events have not justified the inauguration of this policy, it would be surprising, not to say unnatural, to find such Democrats as ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Hill supporting it."

There will be some talk about "surrendering" powers hitherto exercised in the State Convention. The Courier is right in declaring that there is no important principle at stake to be surrendered, and that the policy of rule or ruin must be dropped and that all Democrats of New-York City and Brooklyn shall be treated fairly according to the desire they manifest to reach a just basis of representation. This has a cheerful sound, and a chorus of this sort from the Democrats of New-York will save their opponents the trouble of speculating about the result of a campaign conducted by a party in this spirit.

BLUNDERS AND HYPOCRISY.

Mayor Schieren's pretense of surprise at The Times's reports of the open sale of liquor in Brooklyn on Sunday will fool nobody—not even himself. Mr. Schieren knows perfectly well that the saloons of Brooklyn have carried on a side-door traffic since the first Sunday after he became Mayor, and he knows that the police have made no effective effort to interfere with the traffic.

He made a mistake, a terrible mistake, in conniving at violations of the law he had sworn to enforce. He blunders again in his sickening attempt to make the world believe that he ordered Commissioner Welles to put a stop to Sunday selling and that he supposed he had stopped it.

If Mayor Schieren has permitted Sunday selling as a policy thought out and determined on, he is not fit to be Mayor of Brooklyn and ought to be removed from office. If he really ordered Commissioner Welles to close the saloons on Sunday and has all this time actually supposed that they were so closed, he is a fool, a blind, helpless, useless fool. But Mayor Schieren isn't a fool, and he isn't blind. He knows the saloons have done business as usual on Sunday, and he knows that he never gave Commissioner Welles such an order as Commissioner Roosevelt has given the Police Captains in this city.

If this statement of the case forces the implication that Mayor Schieren played the hypocrite a bit yesterday, why, that is not The Times's fault. It is not quite so bad to be a hypocrite as it is to be a fool, and not nearly so bad as being a conscious and persistent violator of an oath of office and of the law of the State.

THAT BONUS FOR DRAFTED MEN.

That law for paying a bonus to drafted men thirty years after the war, which Judge Brown of the State Supreme Court has just declared to be unconstitutional, was a curious development of old-soldier politics. One of its provisions authorized counties, cities, and towns to pay to any man who was drafted in 1863 and procured a substitute a sum equal to the amount paid by him for such substitute, but not exceeding $300, "with interest from the day of the acceptance of such substitute by the military authorities." "Interest" means the legal rate of 6 per cent., and as this law was passed in 1892 it must have been running nearly thirty years in all cases.

Judge Brown declares this act of the Legislature invalid on the very sensible ground that the money paid by a drafted man for a substitute was for the personal benefit of himself and not for a public object. It was to enable him to escape military service, not to provide a man for that service, the Government having done that in his person by means of the draft. To use money raised by taxation to refund the cost of getting a substitute is to give that money to an individual for his own personal benefit, and that no county, city, town, or village has a Constitutional right to do.

In point of fact such a use of money raised by taxation or by incurring indebtedness is directly forbidden by the Constitution of this State. Not only has the Legislature no power to authorize or require such payments, but the counties, towns, &c., cannot voluntarily make them without violating the Constitution. But the purpose of the act of 1892, as expressed in its title, was to "enable" such cities and towns as had not already done so to "refund the money expended in furnishing substitutes," &c., and certain counties, cities, towns, and villages were specifically exempted from its operation on the express ground that they had "already made provision for the class of drafted men aforesaid."

According to Judge Brown's decision all the money devoted to that purpose was expended in direct violation of the Constitution of the State. But up to a very few years ago the squandering of public money on any kind of an "old soldier," even one who did his soldiering by proxy, was supposed to be popular. There are cheering signs that this supposition is no longer well founded.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

It is becoming every day more doubtful whether Spain can much longer keep up the pretense that the war in Cuba is a little domestic affair, in which the nations that have commercial relations with what is still amusingly called the ever-faithful isle have no concern. A condition exists in Cuba by which not only is the island itself devastated from end to end and from side to side, but by which Spain is absolutely stripped of troops. And yet Spain insists, and thus far other nations agree with her, that this condition is, in point of international law, nothing more than a riot; that it is not a state of war in which the anti-Spanish party is entitled to be recognized as a belligerent and to receive the rights of belligerents.

In trying to estimate the gravity of the case we get more light from Spain than from Cuba, from which the official news has all along been so confused and unsatisfactory as to be almost worthless. But it is always to be noted that the confusion and vagueness of the news given out suffice to show that the truth is not satisfactory to the power which controls the transmission of intelligence abroad, that is, to Spain. In Spain itself fewer concealments are practiced, or are practicable. If we wish to know what the condition of things in Cuba really is, we must resort to Spanish sources of information.

Some time ago it was given out that the first reserve was to be called out in Spain to take the place of the troops sent to Cuba. It appears that this announcement means that "the reserve of 1891," that is to say, the men who have performed their term of service with the colors, is called out to serve again. But this is not all. The date set for the conscription and the organization of the men called out to serve for the next two years is to be advanced. Moreover, the Government has offered to remit what remains of the punishment of those soldiers who are now undergoing sentence in Spain itself and in North Africa, if they desire to serve against Cuba, and they will be incorporated in a special regiment. Pardon is also offered to deserters who are abroad and who are willing to serve against Cuba. There are more than 800 Spaniards of this kind in Brazil and Argentina, and arrangements have been made to transport them to Cuba. Promises of commissions are made to non-commissioned officers of the Spanish Army who are willing to be transferred to the Cuban army.

It will be agreed that these are extreme, almost desperate, measures, such as would not be resorted to except in a war in which the strain was great and the situation very serious. The vigilance of the Spanish Government over the shores of the island is about to be greatly increased, of course to the further injury of its commerce, but what Spanish Viceroy ever cared about commerce? The Government has decided to have built in England nineteen vessels for the Cuban coast guard, including cruisers of 300 tons, gunboats of 200, gunboats of 100, and twelve armed launches.

If belligerent rights had been accorded to the Cubans, it is plain that they could prevent the delivery of these instruments for their subjugation. But though everybody knows that war is raging in Cuba, no Government has acknowledged the fact or been asked to acknowledge it. Indeed, no such demand can properly be made until the Cubans have permanent possession of a headquarters which shall also be a capital for their provisional Government. When such a place is possessed and held, the claim of the Cuban patriots for a recognition of their belligerency cannot properly be resisted, and all their efforts should be directed to obtaining such a pou sto.

MR. LOUIS STERN'S EXPERIENCE.

Two weeks of imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks, or $150, is the somewhat heavy penalty which Mr. Louis Stern, a reputable merchant of this city, will have to pay for forgetting, in a moment of very explicable irritation, that petty German officials are allowed by law and custom to treat the non-official and non-military portion of the public much as the more brutal attendants in a dog pound treat the helpless animals that fall into their hands. Everybody who has either traveled or lived in Germany knows that nothing except insolence, artistically combined with stupidity, can be expected by native or foreigner from any member of the class of which the Freiherr von Thuengen is no doubt a perfect representative and type; they are aware, too, that any protest against the insults of these diminutive despots, any resistance of their injustice or oppression, is seriously dangerous to purse and liberty.

Mr. Stern could not have been ignorant of these facts, but it is difficult for an American to endure with smiling composure a gratuitous infringement of his plainest rights and privileges, and when the provocation is too often repeated, or assumes a form too outrageous, he is likely to say rash things and even to do them. That was Mr. Stern's mistake. His son had as good a right in the Kursaal as Von Thuengen himself. The boy was of more than the required age, as shown by the official records in this city, and the fee expected of guests had been paid for him and received. When the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa, ignoring these undisputed facts, ordered young Stern out of the ballroom, and would listen to no explanations or expostulations, trouble naturally followed. Mr. Stern was both insulted and defrauded. In such circumstances, his declaration of the wish to "rap the Baron over the ears" if that lofty magnate would accompany him to a more secluded spot, while highly injudicious, is not calculated to excite surprise or indignation.

There seems to be no remedy for this contemptible little outrage. The case presents no features requiring or permitting diplomatic intervention. Mr. Stern was in Germany, his ear-rapping proposition violated German laws, and he must endure the consequences with what grace he may. After his two weeks of incarceration he can continue his travels in more hospitable lands. In one of them he will find that an ancient saying declares: "Quand le vin est tiré, il faut le boire." He is not likely to get much more consolation than that for the present unpleasant episode.

JULY RAILWAY EARNINGS.

If additional evidence was needed to prove that the business of this country is in a healthful state of improvement such evidence would be abundantly supplied in the reports of railway earnings for the month of July. Some surprising statements of increased earnings are made by various railroads in the East, West, and South. The steady improvement in freight and passenger traffic is apparently confined to no particular section of the country.

The New-York Central thus far has the best record for the month just closed. The gross earnings of that company for July were $3,545,498, an increase of $387,496 over the corresponding period of last year. The Missouri Pacific reports an increase in earnings for last month of $173,000, and an increase of $48,000 in the fourth week alone. The Wabash Railway is able to show an increase of $310,421 over its gross earnings in July of last year, and other roads that were especially fortunate last month are: Louisville and Nashville, $235,222 increase; Denver and Rio Grande, $205,000 increase; Canadian Pacific, $40,000 increase; St. Louis Southwestern, $60,900 increase; Mobile and Ohio, $37,000 increase; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $30,000, and the Great Northern, $59,859.

Some very gratifying figures also appear in the latest quarterly reports. The New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, for instance, earned $1,414,551 this year, as against $1,240,071 in the same period of last year. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg reports an increase in earnings of $307,000 for the last quarter, and the Boston and Albany earned $123,000 more than last year.

In nearly all cases the monthly and quarterly statements show increased operating expenses, which signifies that the railway companies feel justified in relaxing from the drastic economies practiced for the past two years. More men are now employed on the railroads, better wages are being paid, and more money is going out for improvements and new rolling stock.

SPEED AND SUBSIDIES.

Persons who are dissatisfied with the fine record made by the United States cruiser Columbia on her recent trip from Southampton to this port are suggesting that the Fifty-fourth Congress shall make appropriation for a vessel that shall be required to develop greater speed than that now made by the most rapid of ocean "greyhounds" or "liners."

It is perfectly easy to predict the drift that debate will take if the proposition suggested shall come up in Congress. A cruiser with the displacement of the Campania or the Lucania, or of the Paris or St. Louis, all of which have commonly made records better than that of the Columbia, and for plain reasons, will certainly cost more than $3,000,000. It would be provided to overtake vessels that can steam more rapidly, and for a longer distance at a high rate of speed, than the Paris and New-York, steamers built in England and permitted to take American registers, and the St. Louis and St. Paul, built in the United States and guaranteed to be as swift as the Paris and New-York.

By the time that the Congress has begun to discuss a proposition to add to the navy a cruiser that will overtake the swiftest merchant ship now afloat, it may have been demonstrated that the St. Louis and St. Paul are as swift as the Paris and the New-York. If they are adjudged to be the equals of those ships by Oct. 1 the line to which the two British-built and two American-built vessels belong will have begun to enjoy a mail subvention of about $800,000 a year.

Even the dullest member of the Congress will see that this means that for each trip to Southampton the American Line ships will get about $16,000, the westerly mails being sent by British steamers, vessels subsidized and also liable to be appropriated for war service in consideration of the subvention they receive. Is there not the probability to be considered of a Congressional inquiry as to why, if the United States is to encourage the growth of the merchant marine by subsidies, the Government should not secure the services, in case of hostilities, of the fastest vessels and not of those that are only second best?

At the time the Congress passed the bill to enable the Paris and the New-York to take American registers, upon condition that two vessels of equal tonnage and speed should be built, the question of mail subsidy was not made prominent, and it seems that the speeding possibilities of the Campania and the Lucania were overlooked. The fast cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis were already under way. The Congress may have been careless in its exactions when the St. Louis and the St. Paul were provided for. In the light that the Fifty-fourth Congress will have, it is safe to assume that in any bill it may pass to further develop American commerce it will insist that large subsidies shall secure the highest possible speed for vessels that are liable to be taken as auxiliary cruisers.

It would certainly be remarkable if the Congress, if it is to be progressive, should provide for another first-class cruiser without insisting that the contractor should turn out a vessel that would have better speed than the swiftest ship now afloat, and that, in addition to the ability to maintain that speed for a four hours' run, it should have equal if not greater steaming radius to such racers as the Campania and the Lucania.

As a surpassingly grotesque illustration of our pension system, the case of E. S. Smith, editor of The Williamstown Local, deserves appreciative attention. The details appear in The Oswego Palladium, though not as fully as might be desired. It seems that when Mr. Smith was two years old his father went to the war, and was shot. His widow survived him for only a short time. The son grew up, and until quite lately got along without any apparent difficulty by the use in divers honest ways of his own unassisted hands and brains. Then he learned that some back pension was due him—or at least might be obtained under the law—for the time that preceded his sixteenth year. For this Mr. Smith at once applied, and he has just received the cheerful and comforting sum of $1,300. Comment would be superfluous.

Anniston, Ala.; Antioch, La., and Versailles, Ky., are all representative Southern towns, each of which supplied highly interesting pieces of news for yesterday's papers. It is lamentable to notice, however, that only one of the three attracted attention in a commendable way. Anniston, which is a part of the New South, the South of progress, industry, and order, came to the front with an achievement to be proud of. Her iron manufacturers, competing with the rest of this country and with Europe, had secured an order from Japan for a big consignment of water pipes. There is not, to be sure, much poetry or romance in water pipes, but they are profitable and respectable, which are qualities that attract capital and population much more than poetry and romance, especially of the kind to which Antioch and Versailles seem still to cling. For those two towns are of the oldest of the Old South, the bad Old South of shotguns and bowie knives, of feuds and cowardly assassinations, of corn whisky and street brawls. The Picou brothers killed the O'Neal brothers at a church door in Louisiana, a drunken politician shot a father and crippled son in Kentucky. So the difference between old and new was illustrated. It is a noteworthy difference, and a good many people, those looking for homes, and others, will make careful note of it.

Some remarks that recently appeared in this column about the many industries and trades with which the sudden and amazing popularity of the bicycle has seriously interfered have attracted the attention of a New-Yorker who has just returned from an extended tour through the West, and he writes to say that the men who have suffered most of all from the new machine were quite overlooked in the article to which reference has been made. To the list then given, he declares, there should be added that picturesque and, from the artistic point of view, admirable individual, the horse thief. According to our kindly informant, the horse thieves of Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Montana, and, indeed, of the whole far West, have been reduced to a truly pitiable condition by the substitution of machines made in Eastern factories for animals raised on prairies as the favorite means of locomotion. It is not that there are no horses left to steal, but that the stealing of them no longer results in either excitement or profit. The once carefully guarded "bunches" of this kind of stock now wander over the ranges where and as they please, and it has come to such a pass that to purloin a door mat really takes more skill and courage than it does to rustle off a dozen well-broken cayuses. Three such animals were recently sold at Spanish Fork, Utah, for $2.15, and while prices like that prevail nobody will take the trouble to get up lynching parties or waste cartridges in taking snap shots at men whose presence near the herds needs explaining. So the thieves, as self-respecting members of society, have been forced to look in other directions for a livelihood and that daily converse with danger and death to which they have become accustomed. This is saddening to contemplate.

ART NOTES.

—The Winter number of Modern Art, though somewhat unseasonable and a trifle late, has just made its appearance, hailing now from Boston under the publication seal of L. Prang & Co. Mr. Bowles, the editor, explains that the delay is consequent upon the changes, of the removal of the publication office from Indianapolis, and various other causes, and promises promptness for the future. The work is beautifully printed and sumptuously gotten up, and there are two full-page illustrations on Japanese paper. One is a photogravure from a dry point etching by Mary Cassatt, "Mother and Child," and the other a reproduction from an original etching by Albrecht Dürer, "The Knight, Death, and the Devil." A poem on William T. Walters by Meredith Nicholson has an indifferent title head by Walter Galloway. There are a number of interesting initials and title pages, the record of the first competition in decorative drawings for prizes offered by Modern Art, won, curiously enough, entirely by English artists. A number of articles on art topics are published, including one on "Audrey Beardsley from a Japanese Standpoint," which turns out to be the point of view of Sadakichi Hartmann. (Boston: L. Prang & Co., 286 Roxbury Street.)

—The Architectural Record for the quarter ending September, is unusually interesting, not only in the high quality of its letterpress, but, in addition to its admirably written articles, in its many and excellent half-tone engravings. Barr Ferree's account of architecture in London treats of the picturesque qualities of the buildings in England's capital, and the illustrations emphasize the truth of his statements both in commercial and residential structures, many of the latter being unusually attractive. Beside these, the formal interior and arrangements of a French dining room of the upper middle class type, seem very stiff and uncomfortable. Charles A. Rich contributes a second paper on "Architecture in Spain," with views of the Cathedral of Burgos and of Segovia. There are, too, interesting photographs of the Royal Polytechnikum at Berlin; Henry Rutgers Marshall writes of the education of an architect, and Russell Sturgis gives criticism of new books. (New-York: The Architectural Record Company, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.)

—A monument to Henri Murger, the author of "La Vie de Boheme," in the shape of a statue, has recently been unveiled in the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris. It is the fashion to write of the old Bohemian student life in Paris as rapidly disappearing, and yet, to the foreign student who speaks the language, and who associates on terms of intimacy with the young Frenchmen, there is much of the old life remaining, and in the Rue de Seine, the Rue Jacob, Rue Bonapart, and along the "left bank," there are many queer, old-fashioned little wine shops, or brasseries, where the men still meet and talk art, medicine, or politics much in the same way as in the days gone by. As for the studio life, the opportunities are still the same. Youthful human nature is understood to have changed but little, and if few get the chance to visit Frague, it is only because they have not been fortunate in finding their way, for the capital still stands where she did.

—Edward T. Botter, the architect, of this city, is the designer of the memorial edifice in Hartford, Conn., which Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt is erecting in remembrance of her husband, the late Commodore Caldwell H. Colt, and which will be devoted to the use of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which Mrs. Colt founded twenty-five years ago. This new building will cost $200,000. The material is Connecticut Valley red sandstone, with Ohio sandstone ornamentation. Gothic architecture has been adopted for the building. The exterior of the building will be elaborately decorated. The balcony in the centre will be cut from a single block of sandstone weighing twenty tons. The arcade in front will contain twenty-four windows, with granite columns, the caps being of Ohio stone carved to represent the foliage of native trees. Onyx and alabaster columns, with caps of wildflowers carved in the solid masonry, will grace the arcade of the main stairway.

—Paul Dubois's equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, recently erected in Paris, has already achieved the greatest popularity. One writer says of it: "Its beauty is such that the first sight of it almost takes away one's breath." It is reported that a subscription has been started with which to purchase the artist a memorial as a testimonial of the admiration of the public.

—Lord Savile has presented to the National Gallery in London an example by Velasquez, representing a betrothal, which is believed to be the last picture painted by the famous Spaniard. It contains portraits of himself in his dress as Knight of Santiago, of the poet Quevedo, and of the painter's favorite slave, Juan Parega.

—Agnew, the famous London picture dealer, has been made a Baronet, and is now Sir William Agnew, Bart. The honor was conferred in recognition of his generous support of the late Liberal Government.

—Tuxen, the Danish painter, has gone to St. Petersburg, at the request of the Czar, to finish a painting representing the wedding of the Emperor and Empress, which is to be presented to Queen Victoria.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S SAN FRANCISCO DAYS

The Young Irish Actor's Career on the Pacific Coast.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

John McCullough came to the Pacific coast first in 1866, with Edwin Forrest, when the great tragedian failed measurably in playing the notable ten-thousand-dollar engagement for Manager Thomas Maguire. McCullough was Forrest's leading man, and also his locum tenens when the blase old tragedian could not or would not attend rehearsal. The afterward popular Irish actor (he was born at Blakes, near Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832,) was, according to the record of his birth, thirty-four years of age at the time he first stepped on a stage in San Francisco. Then he was young, healthy, ambitious, and buttoned his coat—thin and often slightly frayed—over a light heart, though he did work hard for small wages.

McCullough had not a bed of roses with the "tyrant of the stage," as Forrest was called. In addition to his salary not being a very princely one, he had to bear a good deal of nagging and ordering. Forrest's physical infirmities had ruined his mind, and McCullough, being closer to him than any other member of his company, had to bear the brunt of his capricious temper. The leading man dressed soberly, too, in those days. McCullough had no fancies in dress, because the "old man," as he used to call Forrest, when out of his presence, took care that his leading man's means were not plentiful enough to gratify them. It was different when Ralston took McCullough by the hand, and Forrest consented to release him from his engagement. Then, not only in dress, but in other matters, the young actor's fancies took a wider and more costly range.

McCullough was a slave almost to Forrest, and for his comparative servitude received only $40 a week, a sum which scarcely met his expenses. He was mortally afraid of his master, and when Manager Thomas Maguire, who disliked Forrest and thought it would be to his interest to break the connection between him and McCullough, offered the latter $75 a week, he hesitated to take it and leave the old man's service. For one who later in his career developed a measure of self-assertiveness, McCullough's timidity was remarkable. He was very necessary to Forrest, who could find no young actor to supply his place—one who would be so bidable and do so much hard work for so little pay.

Maguire did McCullough great service in wresting him from this Forrestrian servitude—more than he intended. He only wished to injure the tragedian, not to benefit the leading man.

Although John McCullough was generally known as "Genial John" in the days of which these notes are written, and, it is said, had built up a great deal of his professional reputation on these alleged qualities of amiability and good nature, he was not particularly so classed by his intimates. In fact, he was rather serious, some would say stolid, in his disposition. He was not of a jocose habit, and rarely indulged in jokes, practical or other. He seldom ventured on witticisms or a play of words, because he had but a limited vocabulary, and was not flexible even in the use of that. Later he improved, and, it is asserted, he became a man of large and varied mental acquirements, especially scholarly in regard to the drama.

McCullough did not long remain with Maguire as leading man at the old opera house on Washington Street till it was proposed to him by the Ralston syndicate that, in partnership with Lawrence Barrett, he enter on the management of the California theatre, a new house built specially for those popular histrions, as it turned out, under the supervision of Charles J. Peters. Barrett and McCullough consented, and the latter remained on this coast for eight successive seasons. The history of the California Theatre makes the best chapter in McCullough's book of life. Plays were mounted there with magnificence. The ripe scholarship of Lawrence Barrett proved of signal service to his colleague, and both he and McCullough had seasons of uncommon profit. Their partnership lasted until November, 1870, when it was dissolved by the amicable withdrawal of Mr. Barrett, and McCullough remained alone in the management. McCullough remained connected with the California until 1875, when in Ralston's ruin he suffered a heavy loss, which led to his giving up the theatre. He did so willingly. It never was McCullough's ambition to be a theatrical manager.

The joy of McCullough's life, during his first engagement in San Francisco, where many friends took him up and paid him attention before the plutocratic element absorbed him into its charmed circle, was a trip around the bay every Sunday, after a week of hard toil at the theatre and close and wearing confinement in Forrest's atmosphere. Freedom and Forrest were not compatible terms. With a party on board the steam yacht Amelia, owned by Henry B. Platt, and made up of the proprietor, himself, Dr. Beck, Louis Cohen, Capt. Almy, and a few others of a group who have nearly all passed away, the course would be laid for all the interesting points along the shore line of the bay, including Sausalito, which was a favorite landing place in the course of this trip. McCullough liked to land at the "Little Willow," where the party would take tiffin on some grassy slope, garnished by friendly tree and easy conversation on any topics that might arise. Plays and players were the topics most generally discussed; they were themes of which the actor never tired. He used to say, in after days, that he counted those Sausalito outings among the red-letter days of his life.

Dr. Nordau Is Indignant.

From The Westminster Gazette.

What's in a name? A good deal, the author of "Degeneration" thinks. The Jewish Chronicle referred last week to the identity of the "so-called Max Nordau," and the "so-called" this week writes, protesting that to speak of him thus is "as unfair as it is discourteous." Dr. Nordau proceeds:

You go on saying: "Max Nordau's real name is Simon Sudfeld." This is a falsehood which you might have avoided with the slightest measure of care. My petty names (or ought I to say my Christian names?) are Max Simon. After having assumed, at my father's behest, for reasons that have no interest for strangers, and at the age of fifteen, the name of Nordau, I had this name officially and legally conferred upon me by decree of Karl von Zeyk, then royal Hungarian Minister of the Interior, under number 13,138, and the date of April 11, 1873. Since then, Nordau is my "real" name, and I have no legal right to bear and use another.

There has been much discussion in English literary circles with regard to the talented writer's name. The above extract ought to set the matter at rest.

The Late ex-Mayor O'Brien.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It was said of the late ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston, that, although born in another land, he was more Bostonian than many Bostonians. He was foremost as a citizen and member of the City Council in defending the Common from encroachments and in promoting an extensive public-park system. As Mayor he was extremely successful. During his first term he had to reorganize the city government under a new charter, and the added powers given to the Mayor made it necessary for him to mark out many new paths unguided by precedent. He gave particuar attention to the finances, and Yankee thrift and good sense found in this Irish-born citizen a most worthy exponent. He handled affairs in this particular with rare skill.

The Unkindest Cut of All!

From The London Saturday Review.

The Great Wheel at the Indian Exhibition stuck on Wednesday night a little after 9 o'clock. The unfortunate persons who intrusted themselves to it had to remain suspended between heaven and earth for hours. We do not pity them overmuch. Those who can find pleasure in slowly revolving in air would look upon a kaleidoscope as a form of art. The soullessness of these American amusements is appalling. The Switchback Railway and the Great Wheel testify to a depth of vulgar stupidity that would have astonished the builders of the Tower of Babel.

The Good Record of Increased Wages.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Up to yesterday The New-York Times had kept count of 685 companies and firms which had raised wages, the number of employes thus benefited having been 514,000. By and by it will be easier to take the National census and just subtract from it the number of workmen whose wages have not been increased.

CHINA'S TERRIBLE CRIME

Missionaries Were Attacked by the Mob While They Were Asleep.

BURNING OF AMERICAN PROPERTY

A Rage of Rebellion Prevalent in the Province of Fo-Kien, Where Ku-Cheng and Foo-Choo Are Situated

FOW-CHOO, Aug. 6.—The survivors of the massacre at Wasang, in the course of an interview to-day, say that the work of the mob had evidently been carefully planned, and all the arrangements made for the destruction of the mission stations, and that the killing or driving out of the foreigners was carried out with diabolical cruelty. The first attack was made while the missionaries were asleep, and the charred bodies of some of the victims were found in the ruins of their burned homes.

A rumor was current in the city at midnight that further riots had occurred nearer to Foo-Choo than Ku-Cheng.

The foreign colony at Foo-Choo will hold an indignation meeting this evening to protest against the commission of outrages upon foreigners, and to demand protection by the authorities. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow in Hongkong.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Foo-Choo correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury telegraphs to-day that the position of the Europeans there is critical, owing to the openly expressed hostile feeling of the natives toward them. The Chinese officials declare that, in the event of an outbreak directed against foreigners, they will not be able to cope with the mob.

The Province of Fo-Kien, in which are situated Ku-Cheng and Foo Choo, is in a state of rebellion. The American mission house at Fung-Fook has been burned, and gunboats have been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement there.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—During the session of the Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth this morning a vote of sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the recent outrages in China was unanimously passed.

The Government has instructed the British naval commander in Chinese waters to enforce, if necessary, Great Britain's demands, looking to the protection of British subjects throughout China, and the prompt punishment of all who are implicated in the recent massacres.

Intelligence was received here this afternoon from China that the Emperor and the Government had agreed to demands made by Lord Salisbury, through Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister at Pekin, and that an imperial proclamation had been issued ordering the capital punishment of the murderers. A military escort has also been ordered to protect the British Consul at Ku-Cheng during his inquiry into the outrages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department this afternoon received a dispatch from Consul General Jernigan reporting further missionary outrages in China. The dispatch follows:

"Hixon (Consul) wires that American mission property of Yungsuh burned. Details of Ku-Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping women and children speared to death. Situation unsettled."

No detailed information about the massacres of missionaries in China has reached the State Department excepting through the press, but the several messages from Consul General Jernigan have contained sufficient information to warrant the State Department in sending instructions by cable to Mr. Denby, our Minister at Pekin, to secure protection from the Chinese Government for the American missionaries and their property in the places where trouble has occurred or is imminent.

The United States naval force in China can do nothing to protect American citizens, because Ku-Cheng and the other mission towns where outrages have occurred, are far removed from the head of navigation on the Min and Yang-tse-Kiang. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

MANDARINS INCITE THE MOB.

Rev. Mr. Walker Writes from Pekin His Causes for Complaint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Attorney Merle Walker has received a letter from his father, who has been doing missionary work among the Chinese for twenty-five years, which bears out the truth of press dispatches relative to outrages perpetrated on the missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. Walker was once a resident of Indianapolis, and is well known here. His letter to his son is written from Pekin, is dated some six weeks back, and therefore does not mention any of the terrible outrages which the yellow people have been inflicting upon the whites recently.

He says that a mandarin recently ordered that a white woman, a missionary, be knocked down and whipped. This was done, and, as the mandarins are virtually exempt from punishment, the whites were unable to secure redress through the local Chinese authorities. However, the outrage was detailed to United States Minister Denby, who will demand that satisfactory reparation be made. It was the first time in the history of the Rev. Mr. Walker's services in China that his mission ever had to appeal to the United States Minister.

"A few days before the letter was written, Mr. Walker, his little daughter, and Mr. Lowry, Secretary of the mission, were walking down the street. A heavy stone was hurled at the little girl. It missed her and struck Mr. Lowry, but he was not badly hurt.

The letter states further that the whites are in daily fear of the populace, which is being incited to evil doing by the mandarins who rule Pekin. The European population is ever ready on a moment's notice to flee toward the gunboats, which are always in the river at Pekin, for protection. The greatest ill feeling, Mr. Walker says, seems to be felt against the French Catholics, for what reason is not stated.

AMERICANS APPARENTLY SAFE.

Little Alarm at Offices of Methodist and Presbyterian Missions.

In reply to inquiries concerning the Chinese atrocities, the Rev. Dr. Leonard of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said yesterday:

"We have had no direct news from China since Sunday, and that has been published. I am sure, however, that none of our missionaries has been harmed, as we would have been notified promptly if such was the case.

"We have no American Methodist missionaries at Fung-Fook, where the press telegram says an 'American mission house has been burned.' There may be English missions there. We have no American missionaries in the disturbed Province of Fo-Kien, except at Foo-Choo, Ku-Cheng, Hing-Hua, and Hock-Chiang. These are the centres of our missionary work.

"We have native missions also in the province. None of our missionaries has been injured, so far as we know, since the disturbances began. We have in the province about thirty men and women. This is, of course, apart from our missions in Central, West, and North China.

"The four centres of our work in China are Foo-Choo and Nankin, in Central China; Chun-King, in West China, and Pekin, in North China. We have also a mission in the island of Hainan."

The Rev. Dr. Gillespie of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions said: "We have no missionary work at all in progress within 200 miles of the scene of disturbance.

"The centres of our Chinese missions are at Canton, Shanghai, Pekin, and the Province of Shan-Tung. We have also a mission in the island of Hainan."

THE HODGKINS PRIZES AWARDED

Substantial Rewards to Scientists Who Won in the Smithsonian Institution Competitions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Committee of Award for the Hodgkins Prizes of the Smithsonian Institution has completed its examination of the 218 papers submitted in competition by contestants from almost every quarter of the globe.

The American committee is composed of the following members: Dr. G. Brown Goode, appointed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Assistant Surgeon General John S. Billings, United States Army, appointed by the President of the National Academy of Sciences; Prof. M. W. Harrington, appointed by the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A foreign advisory committee, composed of the late Prof. Huxley, M. Janssen of the French Academy of Sciences, and Prof. Wilhelm von Bezold, Director of the German Meteorological Service, was consulted in connection with the award of the prizes.

The Committee of Award announced today the following decisions:

First prize, of $10,000, for a treatise embodying some new and important discoveries in regard to the nature or properties of atmospheric air, to Lord Rayleigh of London, and Prof. William Ramsay of the University College, London, for the discovery of argon, a new element of the atmosphere.

Second prize, of $2,000, not awarded, owing to the failure of any contestant to comply strictly with the terms of the offer.

Third prize, of $1,000, to Dr. Henry de Varigny of Paris, for the best popular treatise upon atmospheric air, its properties, and relationships. Dr. de Varigny's essay is entitled "L'Air et La Vie."

To a considerable number of papers submitted in competition was accorded honorable mention, coupled in three instances with silver medals, and in six with bronze medals.

Honorable mention with silver medal is awarded to F. A. R. Russell, Esq., Vice President of the Royal Meteorological Society of Great Britain; to C. L. Madsen of Copenhagen, Denmark, and A. L. Herrera and Dr. Vergara Lopez of the City of Mexico.

Honorable mention with bronze medal is awarded to Drs. Franz and Carl Oppenheimer of Berlin; Alexander McAdie of the United States Weather Bureau; O. Jesse of Berlin, Hiram S. Maxim of Kent, England; Dr. Lowy of Berlin, and E. Debeaux-Dex and Maurice Dibos of Rouen, France.

Honorable mention is also awarded to Dr. Charles Smart, United States Army; Dr. A. Marcuse of Berlin, Dr. A. Magelssen, Christiania, Norway; Prof. C. Nees, Coimbra, Portugal; Dr. F. J. B. Cordeiro, United States Navy; Prof. F. H. Bigelow, Washington; E. C. C. Baly, London; F. Viault, Bordeaux, France; Prof. E. Giesler, Bonn, Germany; J. B. Cohen, Leeds, England; Prof. Emile Duclaux, Paris, and Dr. Ludwig Elüsvay von Nagy Ilosva, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.

The Hodgkins fund, from which these prizes were drawn, was presented in October, 1891, by Thomas George Hodgkins of Setauket, N. Y. The donor specified that an income from a part of this fund should be devoted to the "increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man." An announcement of the offer of the prizes was made by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution March 31, 1893.

The offer excited general interest throughout the civilized world, and papers were received from nearly all those who were interested in this branch of scientific research.

It is not likely that the income from the fund will be expended exactly in this way again, but another method may be adopted which will accomplish the same purpose.

GERMAN VOTERS IN A DILEMMA

They Know Not Which Way to Turn to Make Their Strength Felt.

From The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

The position of the German voters in local politics has become more than ever difficult. Their energetic participation in last year's reform movement has been illy requited. Roosevelt's Sunday baiting, against which they have, up to the present, protested in vain to the Mayor, whom they elected, hits the Germans with particular severity, as their places of recreation are necessarily peculiarly exposed to police interference, as they cannot be conducted in secret.

And, aside from this, there remains the fact that the administration of Mr. Strong has not shown itself very friendly to the Germans, nor is this fact to be put aside with flippant remarks about office hunters. The issue is not the wish or the ambition of individuals, even though these are justified in expecting representation in those branches of the City Government which are of particular importance to themselves. The Germans in general certainly formed a different conception of Mr. Strong than seems to have been the case with the Mayor himself. His repudiation of the principle of non-partizanship gave them a blow squarely in the forehead, and the general outcome of the administration has by no means encouraged them.

If the Germans, who, in National politics, are Democrats for the most part, are driven back into party lines on local questions, the disappointment caused them by the Strong administration will be responsible. But here they are confronted by the most sorrowful dilemma. As long as Democracy in this city virtually means Tammany, or as long as a "union" between Tammany and the State Democracy is founded simply on a partition of the offices in which all efforts looking toward reform are left behind, so long co-operation with Tammany or the "union" will be paramount to a declaration of political bankruptcy on the part of the Germans.

Tammany is incorrigible, as was shown by the recent reorganization, in which all the old vicious elements remained on top, as of yore. This incorrigibility is also shown by the tone of the Tammany newspapers. That these papers are even greater enemies of the Germans than the Republican press was well demonstrated by the intemperance with which they have assailed Sheriff Tamsen. Between the unadulterated Irish, out-and-out corrupt Tammany Hall, on the one side, and Republican domination on the other, the Germans are certainly not in an enviable position.

With independent organizations of their own they have had no luck for a long time back, and the value of German political organizations has never been more put in question. It is easy enough to scold at these organizations, and certain amiable characteristics of the Germans effectually spoil the desire of disinterested men to participate in these organizations. All hope of achieving satisfactory results by means of these organizations will probably have to be abandoned.

One could easily find consolation for the necessity of this abandonment if the Germans could make themselves such a factor in English-speaking organizations that these organizations could be made susceptible to reform movements. But there is little prospect of this at hand.

What is to be done under these distressing circumstances is not to be determined at this moment. It is only certain that care must be taken not to commit ourselves to measures that will land one out of the frying pan into the fire.

The German disruption has this result, at any rate, that no one has the German vote in his pocket, as is the case to such a large extent with the American and Irish vote. Even the disgust engendered by the Strong Sunday school and the Republican faction strife will not result in causing the Germans to plunge head over heels into the lair of the Tammany tiger, or any other similar animal of prey. The Germans will await developments with all possible calmness, and at the next election they will look after the conservation of their own interests in the best manner possible, under the circumstances.

No Railroad in Yellowstone Park.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

The Yellowstone Park was set aside as a magnificent pleasure ground for the Nation at large. Under the wise arrangements at present in force, the park has become the one safe haunt for considerable numbers of big game which, in other parts of the country, are practically extinct. To grant any railroad whatever a right of way within the confines of the park would inevitably destroy its unique character. Buffalo, elk, and other big game in large numbers might be driven by the presence of a railroad beyond the safety limits of the park, and fall victims to the pot hunters who make it their business to linger in the vicinity to take advantage of just such chances. In any case, big game would certainly not remain in the immediate neighborhood of a noisy railroad track, and travelers in the park would be robbed of the pleasure of seeing them at comparatively close quarters as they do now. With a railroad in the park, it would become simply impossible for the present force of soldiers, or even a much larger body, to continue to exercise the same careful, individual supervision over violations of the regulations that is maintained under the present system. If the present safeguards were once broken down, the park would no longer be the park.

GLADSTONE FOR ARMENIA

Sufferers Under the Worst Government That Has Ever Existed.

TURKEY IS BOUND TO BE REFORMED

The Powers Must Make Moderate Demands, Accept No Promises, and Not Be Afraid of the Word Coercion.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A pro-Armenian meeting, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, was held at Chester this afternoon. Mr. Gladstone was received with great enthusiasm. In addressing the meeting Mr. Gladstone said he had attended rather to meet the expectation that he would be present than because he had any important contribution to make to the discussion of the subject under consideration.

The question before the meeting, he said, was not a party question; neither was it strictly a religious question, although the sufferers on whose behalf the meeting was called were Christians. The evil arose from the fact that the sufferers were under an intolerably bad government, one of the worst, in fact, that ever existed. A resolution would be proposed presenting with justice and firmness the true view of the matter.

He was glad to learn that the sentiment in America on the Armenian question was even stronger than in this country. Having no interest in the Levant, American witnesses were twice credible. When he spoke upon the subject six months ago he advised his hearers to avoid forming a premature judgment, but evidence was now forthcoming which showed that unspeakable crimes were committed in Armenia day after day, which were far beyond the outrages in Sassoon, in horror. The acts of violence committed, Mr. Gladstone declared, may be truthfully summed up in the awful words, plunder, murder, and torture.

The Government at Constantinople and its agents were, he asserted, responsible for the crimes, and it was necessary that the responsibility for their acts should be brought home to them.

The treaty of 1856, he said, gave the powers the right to march into Armenia and take the government of the country out of the hands of Turkey, and, under the treaty of 1878, the Sultan was bound to carry out reforms. The ex-Premier made three proposals: First, that the demands of the powers should be moderate; second, that no promises of the Turkish authorities should be accepted, and third, that the powers should not fear the word "coercion."

"We have reached a critical position," said Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, "and the honor of the powers is pledged to the institution of reforms in Armenia."

A resolution was then proposed, expressing the conviction that the Government would have the support of the entire nation in any measures it might adopt to secure in Armenia reforms guaranteeing to the inhabitants safety of life, honor, religion, and property; and that no reforms can be effected which are not placed under the continuous control of the great powers of Europe. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Canon Malcolm MacColl, and was adopted.

A letter from Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, was read, acknowledging the donation by the Duke of Westminster of £1,000 to the Armenian relief fund, and giving Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, full discretion as to how it shall be distributed.

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR CUBA.

To Keep Off Invaders—Three Were Bought on the Shrewsbury River.

A trio of handsome pleasure launches that formerly navigated the waters of the Shrewsbury River has been diverted from its peaceful calling and will henceforth patrol the Cuban coast and aid other Spanish vessels of war to guard those shores against filibustering expeditions.

The boats are the Navesink, the Leon Abbett, and the Shrewsbury. They were owned and operated by E. G. Roberts and J. M. Hoffmire, Jr., of Red Bank, who ran them on an excursion line from Red Bank to Highland Beach.

The owners were approached two weeks ago by a representative of the Spanish Government, who asked if the boats were for sale. It was the height of the season then, and the boats were being kept busy carrying excursionists to and fro. The owners said the boats were not for sale unless a good price should be offered for them, whereupon the stranger, whose connection with the Spanish Government had not at that time been revealed, asked what amount was wanted. The owners named their price, expecting that it would be rejected. The stranger, to their surprise, immediately accepted the terms, and the transaction was closed that day.

The boats are each 65 feet in length. Their beam is 12 feet, and extreme draught 2 feet 8 inches. They are of 17 tons burden, and are fitted with vertical compound engines, which give a speed of sixteen knots per hour. The hulls were built by Osborne of Peekskill, the engines by Charles L. King of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, and the boilers by the Roberts Boiler Works of Red Bank. Each boat can carry sufficient fuel for three days at high pressure; but which, if used economically, can be made to last one week.

The three launches were brought from Red Bank to New-York yesterday under their own steam. The Munson Line steamship Ardanrose was lying moored to Pier 6 North River, and the boats were run alongside of her and made ready for hoisting on board. A gang of ship carpenters was busily engaged in fashioning cradles for the boats, and the Chapman derrick Monarch was in attendance, ready to hoist the boats inboard as soon as their improvised cradles were ready.

The Ardanrose sails for Havana to-day.

CAMPOS RETURNS TO HAVANA.

Seventeen Civil Guards Retreat Before One Hundred Insurgents.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Santa Clara says the column of Spanish troops, under command of Lieut. Ruiz, had an engagement at Palla to-day with a band of insurgents, in which two of the rebels were killed.

A band of rebels in the Santiago Province yesterday morning ambushed a train on which were a number of miners and fired several shots, wounding one of the miners. The attack occurred in the vicinity of Ponupo. Upon retiring from Songo with a force of troops the miners found that the railroad had been torn up near Ponupo. One of the miners was killed.

MATANZAS, Aug. 6.—A party of seventeen civil guards on the 4th inst. attacked a force of over 100 insurgents at Monte Gordo. Owing to the superiority in numbers of the rebels the guards were forced to retreat. Three of them were killed, and all the rest were more or less seriously wounded. The loss of the insurgents was heavy.

CRUISER CINCINNATI'S MISSION.

Squadron's Manoeuvres and, Later, Guard Against Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Navy Department has practically decided to recall the cruiser Atlanta from her present duty of watching for Cuban filibustering expeditions off the Florida coast and to substitute the cruiser Cincinnati in her place. It has been considered best, however, not to make the change at present, because the departure of the Cincinnati would interfere with the coming manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron.

The change will take place very soon, however, and the Atlanta will return to New-York, where she will probably go into dry dock, and then, if sufficient time remains and there is no urgent need for her services elsewhere, she will take the Cincinnati's place in the squadron.

The Cincinnati left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to adjust her compasses at Sandy Hook. She returned to the lower bay to-day, and will wait there for the cruiser New-York. Both vessels are under orders to proceed to Newport, R. I., where the fleet will rendezvous.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Union on the United States Model Favored by a Large Majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Press dipatches telling of the reported secret alliance between Guatemala and Costa Rica were read with considerable interest by Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, now at home on leave. He said:

"I believe that a large majority of the intelligent, patriotic, citizens of Central America would like to see a union of all those republics. They believe that such a federation would be greatly to the advantage of each and all of them, and at some time all of these Governments have expressed themselves as in favor of such a union. They have had several conventions on the subject in the past, but for some reason they have never been able to agree upon a definite plan.

"I believe that at this time all of the Presidents of the Central American republics are patriotic, conservative men. The Government of the United States has but one sentiment for these republics, and that is one of affection; it hopes and wishes that each of them shall be permitted to pursue its happiness in its own way, uninterrupted by foreign powers.

"In the five republics there are perhaps 4,000,000 of people. The population of Guatemala is in round numbers 1,000,000. The people are intensely American in their sentiments, and are great believers in the United States. Their idea is that any federation which might be brought about should be based on the Constitution of the United States, modeling the government as much as possible after our own."

BAYARD ON LONDON SOCIETY.

No Real Controversy Between the United States and England.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Under the caption, "Celebrities at Home," The World publishes weekly descriptive interviews with persons of note. This week's article is devoted to the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who in the course of his talk with the reporter referred to the regatta at Henley, at which place he said he believed he had seen the jolliest sight in the whole world.

The keynote of London society, Mr. Bayard says, is humanity. There is no starchiness, and the people of all classes have very many pleasures in common, among which Mr. Bayard instanced cricket and boating. In conclusion, Mr. Bayard declared that there was no real controversy between the United States and England.

The World says that very few better-equipped diplomats than Mr. Bayard have ever been sent to England.

INCENDIARY ARGENAU WORKMEN.

Five Persons Killed and Six Wounded in a Fight with Authorities.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Kreuzburg says that a number of field laborers in Argenau have become discontented for some reason, and, desiring to be revenged for their grievances, set fire to the buildings upon an estate there.

The authorities were called upon to arrest the laborers, who resisted the officers, and in the fight which ensued five persons were killed and six were wounded. The buildings upon the estate were entirely destroyed, and all the horses and cattle were burned to death.

Germans Celebrate Woerth Victory.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The anniversary of the battle of Woerth, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, where, on Aug. 6, 1870, the French Army, under Marshal MacMahon, was defeated, with great loss, by the Germans, commanded by the Crown Prince, was solemnly celebrated to-day in Munich, Frankfort, Glatz, and Casse. A number of veterans and contingents from the different branches of the German Army took part in the ceremonies, and deposited wreaths upon the monuments.

Britain's Wheat Crop Declined.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Mark Lane Express, in an article upon the wheat crop in Great Britain, says that reports from the various districts in England show the yield this year to be 78.4 per cent. of the average. The yield in Wales is 80 per cent. of the average, and in Scotland 83.1 per cent., making the entire crop for Great Britain 22 per cent. behind that of last year. The harvest is now in progress, but the weather is unfavorable for the work.

American Legations Commended.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of the State Department at Washington, has arrived in London after making inspections of the American Legations and Consulates in Germany and Holland. Mr. Uhl reports that he found the Legations and Consulates in excellent condition. To-day he had a conference with Ambassador aByard, and next week he will go to France. Mr. Uhl will return to Washington in September.

Cholera and Riot in Podolia.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Tarnopol, Austrian Galicia, states that cholera is raging in Russian Podolia. The inhabitants resisted the erection of temporary hospitals for the accommodation of the sufferers from the disease, and began rioting, and it was found necessary to call out a body of troops to quell the disturbance.

Deaf and Dumb Societies in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—A congress of deaf and dumb associations was opened in Dublin to-day. Among those in attendance at the opening session was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of New-York, who represents the United States at the congress.

Duse Gravely Ill of Melancholia.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Central News dispatch from Milan says that Eleanor Duse, the celebrated actress, is suffering from melancholia, and that her condition causes her friends much uneasiness.

Cruiser Baltimore at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The cruiser Baltimore arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, yesterday.

American Pilgrims Visit Catacombs.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The American pilgrims now in this city to-day visited the catacombs.

A Narrow Escape.

From The Savannah News, Aug. 2.

From a circular issued by Mr. V. S. McClatchy of The Sacremento (Cal.) Bee, and General Manager of The Pacific Associated Press, it appears that The Chicago Associated Press has treated the newspapers on the Pacific coast just as it would have treated The Southern Associated Press if its plans had been successful—that is, it would have got it in its power, and then raised the assessments of its members. Fortunately for the Southern newspapers, they made a fight upon the Chicago concern as soon as they discovered that it did not intend to abide by its contract, and eventually severed all business relations with it.

The newspaper men of the Pacific coast, however, allowed theselves to be beguiled by the oily tongues of the men who manage The Chicago Associated Press, and today they are paying for trusting them. The story, as told by officers of The Pacific Associated Press, shows even worse breaches of faith than those shown in its relations with The Southern Associated Press.

After the newspapers became attached to Mr. Stone's national news-gathering scheme, that gentleman, it appears, started out to readjust their weekly assessments, and fix up the news reports to suit himself. Mr. McClatchy's circular should be read by every newspaper man in the South, and especially some of those who have been disposed to listen to representations made to them by The Chicago Associated Press or its agents.

His Explanation.

From The Chicago Record.

Jonas—Please, mum, kin yer give us sump'n t' eat?

Lady—What! You two strapping fellows begging?

Caspar—No, lady; yer see we's on one o' dese yer roun'-de-worl' trips widout money, an' we ain't got time to stop an' work.

Fine Furniture.
Elegance and good taste go hand in hand with the lowest prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NEWPORT HARBOR ABLAZE

Illumination in Honor of the New-York Yacht Club.

GRAND DISPLAY ON LAND AND WATER

Mrs. William Astor Gives a Dinner at Beechwood — Perry Belmont to Entertain Secretary Herbert.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Nearly all the cottagers were afloat to-night, witnessing the illumination of the harbor in honor of the New-York Yacht Club. The yachts and other boats were gayly decorated with lanterns, and on shore there were gorgeous displays of fireworks from the lawns of many of the Summer residences.

Secretary Herbert arrived to-day from Gray Gables on Mr. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida, and was aboard the Dolphin in the harbor during the illumination.

Report has it that Mrs. Cleveland also came on the Oneida for the purpose of witnessing to-night's show, and that she was Mr. Herbert's guest on the Dolphin this evening.

The chief social event at the cottages to-day was Mrs. William Astor's dinner party at Beechwood. It was her first entertainment, after three years of mourning. The drawing room and dining table were decorated with large American Beauty roses. The guests included Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Roberts, Col. George R. Fearing, Miss Josephine Johnson, Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lispenard Stewart, Elliot Gregory, Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

Perry Belmont will give a dinner at his villa Wednesday night in honor of Secretary Herbert. Mrs. Perry Tiffany has sent out cards for a large picnic on Wednesday. Mrs. Dr. John J. Mason and Mrs. J. Watts Kearney entertained at dinner to-night. Registered at the Casino to-day were Allison W. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., New-York; Hugh K. Norman, Newport; Lieut. John R. Williams, United States Army. The subscribers for the Casino ball to-day were Atherton Blight, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, and James Van Alen.

Count Hadik of Austria and Count and Countess Pieri of Rome arrived to-day.

Other arrivals were J. E. Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cotter, Mrs. J. D. Monahan, Mrs. Edward Marsh Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. S. F. Adams, Mrs. D. L. Avery, Mrs. G. L. Ronalds, Mrs. D. Dreyfus, Miss V. Dreyfus, August C. Downing, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Shoonmaker, B. H. Bosworth, H. Talmadge Green, New-York; R. S. Adams, Pawtucket; Albert G. McDonald, Miss Frances E. McDonald, Mrs. D. F. Wright, George Drakeley, G. W. Randall, Brooklyn.

L. M. Anterdale, Rochester; John C. Roberts, St. Louis; John A. Fitzgerald, Worcester; James W. Reed, San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allabach, Scranton; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Woodruff, Joliet, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mack Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Beach, Milford, Conn.; William H. Gale, Miss Cornelia R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gillet Gill, Miss Mildred Gill, M. Gillet Gill, Jr., Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Boker, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. H. Swing Pough, W. C. Rhodes, Miss H. A. Waldron, C. A. Darling, Providence; Mrs. William Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs. T. N. Carnegie, Miss Nancy Carnegie, Pittsburg; J. H. Fahey, E. M. Fisher, E. W. Foster, M. C. Meagher, E. P. Howe, Mrs. George Reynolds, Miss Fannie Lindsey, Miss Gertrude Alexander, Boston; Mrs. W. B. Chapman, Montreal; Mrs. E. H. Gheen, Miss Florence Gheen, Westchester, Penn.; Mrs. J. B. Doe and family, Washington; Mrs. L. H. Martin, Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lapham of Providence are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Greene; Miss Rivnigus of Washington is the guest of Mrs. George W. Vail.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include T. Stanton Runney, Mrs. J. H. Barron, Miss Blanch Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Pasor, Miss Flora H. Jenkins, New-York; Howard Benoist, Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, Miss Lindsay, A. J. Lindsay, Jr., St. Louis; H. Beach Needham, Washington; George A. Spink, Walter E. Easterbrooks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Merriweather, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Miss Charlotte Norris, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, John S. Clark, Philadelphia; F. Phillips Landvith, Bristol, Penn.

BAR HARBOR FESTIVITIES.

Society Finds Itself Extremely Busy with Its Various Functions.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—This has been a lively day in Bar Harbor. Everybody seems to have been affected by the rush of the August festivities. At the Kebo Valley Club all the interest was in the tennis tournament. Mr. Everett and Howard C. Colby of New-York were in fine form and played star games. The surprise of the day was the defeat of V. D. Hall, the champion, by Mr. Colby. It was a close and exciting match. Mr. Anderson beat George T. Newhall of Philadelphia, Theodore Cook of Oxford, England, was defeated by V. D. Hall, and Ralph Pulitzer of New-York was defeated by Mr. Colby of New-York. The semi-finals will be continued to-morrow. The doubles will begin Friday. The prizes for the men's singles are decanters of engraved crystal, mounted with embossed filigree work of silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney of Washington, D. C., gave a private ball to-night to celebrate the coming-out of their daughter, Miss Natalie. The affair was the most notable of its kind this season. Miss Barney wore a simple gown of white, and carried American Beauty roses. The ballroom was arranged to represent a sylvan dell. A hidden orchestra furnished the music. Among those who attended were Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles of Philadelphia, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Starriman, Count Szechenyi, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mavroyeni Bey, Comte Briesseret, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Prof. Harris of Andover, Mrs. George Harris, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Jones of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buchanan of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Townsend of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Miss Sturgis of Philadelphia, Miss Carter, Miss Corson of New-York, the Misses Coles of Philadelphia, the Misses Stokes of New-York, Miss Jenkins of Baltimore, Miss Whitaker, Miss Davidge of New-York, Miss Louise Garland of New-York, the Misses Morton, the Misses Neeser, Miss McCormick, Charles T. Garland of New-York, Sherlock Swann, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Neeser, Mr. Kip, H. O. Bull, D. V. Hall, Mr. McCormick of Chicago, Howard C. Colby of New-York, Payne Whitney, James G. Blaine, Eugene Hale, M. P. Jones, and Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan of New-York arrived to-day from Newport on his yacht the Corsair. Beaver Webb, the English yacht designer, is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins of Baltimore gave an elaborate dinner to a party of twenty-two. The decorations were pink roses, with pink sweet peas, and a border of maidenhair ferns. Among those present were Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, J. B. Stokes, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Steel, the Misses Coles, Miss Phelps Stokes, Miss Ethel Stokes, Alfred Le Ghait, Honore Palmer, Mr. Honore, William Laimbeer, Miss Willing, Mr. Gerry, and J. P. Todd.

Edward S. Hall of New-York gave a luncheon at Kebo to-day. The table was decorated with wildflowers. Those in the party were Edward S. Hall, Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Mortimer, Miss Maud Hall, Miss Harrison, Miss Carson, Miss Sedley, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Reynal, and Le Farge.

Another luncheon was given at the club to-day by Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y. The guests were A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Harriman, A. T. Kemp, Miss Sard, Mr. Winslow, Joseph Harriman, Miss Knowlton, William Lawrence Green, Miss Mary Scott, Mr. Bull, and Miss Jeanette Struthers.

A quartet from the Atlanta University entertained a large and fashionable audience at one of the hotels. Among those present were Mrs. Sheldon Reynals, Miss H. F. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pike, Mrs. S. B. Sprague, Mrs. James Todd, J. F. Curtis, Mrs. Charles T. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rosengarten, the Misses Andrews, and Mrs. W. C. Denny.

The handicap pool tournament was continued to-day, and resulted in the Misses Andrews coming out winners. These two ladies, who are sisters, played this evening for the championship of the hotel, and Miss Belle Andrews came off victorious. The first prize was a beautiful little paper weight, and the second a handsome calendar.

The arrivals to-day were Mrs. Charles Phelps, Miss Phelps, New-York; Mrs. T. B. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Ruth Williams, S. S. Windsor, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Townsend, Bay Ridge, N. Y.; Mrs. E. H. Clapp, Miss Mary A. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wallingford, Miss Marian Wallingford, A. P. Massey, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William Howford Beers, Charles Macrae, Miss S. Furniss, Mr. Zimmerman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Simonton, Rockland, Me.; Mrs. Fred Strauss, Mr. and Miss A. Strauss, Miss H. Strauss, Newark, N. J.; M. Chambers, Philadelphia; George U. Mahoney and family, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reoler, Boston; Mrs. John R. Bartlett, Mrs. E. G. Bowen, Providence; T. B. Ewell, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Simon Gibbons, Parsboro, N. S.; Alfred Swayne, Miss Hawkins, Eugene D. Hawkins, Carlisle Norwood, J. C. N. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, William Wilkins Carr, Hugh D. Scott, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Washington.

A HOT DAY AT LENOX.

Golf Players Disinclined to Take Their Usual Exercise.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—The mercury climbed up to 83° to-day, which is the highest it has reached this Summer, with one exception. This high temperature somewhat discouraged the golf players and there were not so many at the links to-day as yesterday. S. Parkman Shaw, John E. Alexander, James L. Barclay, and some others went around this morning. There was a brisk breeze this afternoon from the southwest, and many of the young people went down to Mahkeenac Lake and had a sail. The piazzas of the boat club's house were cool and delightful, and the girls who went out sailing enjoyed it immensely. They kept in the shade of the "woodsy" western shore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman, who have been spending the last month at Brookhurst, the country place of Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, will go to Newport to-morrow. They will be the guests of Col. Wickam Hoffman. They will remain for two or three weeks, and then will return to Lenox. Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Mrs. Hoffman's mother, who is now at Saratoga, will soon return to Lenox.

Miss Kate Carey has a party of New-York friends as her guests. She had them out driving to-day in her two-seated trap, to which was attached a beautiful pair, a g

THE RACING AT BRIGHTON

But Two Strong Favorites Succeeded in Getting the Money.

CAPTAIN T. RUNS A "DOG RACE" AGAIN

The Fifth Race Stirred Up a Lot of Feeling Among the Jockeys—Welsh Suspended for Foul Riding.

A fair sort of a card for Brighton Beach brought out an attendance something above the average yesterday to enjoy the sport. The speculation was livelier than usual, and the punters fared fairly well, for, while but two undisputed favorites—Vision and Sir Dixon, Jr.—won their races, the rest of the winners had good support in the ring.

The race that stirred up the most commotion was the fifth on the card, a run of a mile, with six starters, and "Father Bill" Daly's erratic Captain T., who couldn't run fast enough to raise a perspiration on his last appearance, favorite in the betting, though Tinge, who turned up as the winner, was about as heavily supported for the event. Gutta Percha was also backed as a good thing for the race. When the horses got the flag, Captain T. and Gutta Percha at once went to the front, and were raced against each other for all they were worth from the start.

These tactics naturally resulted in both horses running themselves to a standstill, and they were so badly used up by the time the home stretch was reached that the other three starters easily outlooted them, and neither got any of the money.

With the two leaders tired out, Tinge was sent up to the front. In passing them Tinge crowded against Captain T., who in turn crowded Gutta Percha up against the rail. Littlefield pulled the latter up and jogged home. Once in the lead, Tinge had things his own way, and won in a gallop from Little Matt, who just beat Appomattox home for the second money.

After the race Littlefield claimed a foul against Keefe and Captain T., and Keefe claimed one against Welsh, who rode Tinge. The Stewards had the batch of jockeys before them, and, after hearing their stories, decided to place the horses as they had finished. The only jockey punished was Welsh, the rider of Tinge, whom they set down for the rest of the meeting, also turning him over to the tender mercies of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, with a recommendation that his term of suspension be extended for a longer period.

The other races excited little comment, with the exception of the second, in which Religion and Annot Lyle were made even favorites on the strength of a story that flew around the ring to the effect that the McCafferty party, which owned Religion, was playing Annot Lyle to win. If they did so, they did a very foolish thing, as the result of the race proved, for Religion won the dash very handily from Annot Lyle.

Vision in the first race and Sir Dixon, Jr., in the last one were the two events in which the backers of the favorites got their money all right, both horses winning very handily.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given in these tables:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for maidens, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45½. No bid for the winner.

3—Vision, A. Thompson's b. m., 5 years, by Emperor-Vestella, 107 pounds, $100..
2—Lancer, L. Stewart's ch. g., 3, 108, $500..
.....(Pickering)
3—Bowling Green, E. Steed's b. c., 3, 99, $100..
.....(O'Leary)
4—Sir Tom, 5., 112. 6—Ballinasloe, 5, 106.
5—Humming Bird, 3, 99.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Vision	out	6—1..Humming	
6—1..Lancer	2—1	Bird	2—1
1—1..Bowling Green.	5—2	10—1..Ballinasloe	3—1
15—1..Sir Tom	5—1		

Won by four lengths; a half length between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:49½.

1—Religion, J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 117 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Annot Lyle, W. H. Forbes's b. f., 101.
.....(O'Leary)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 109...(Keefe)
4—Shakespeare II., 100. 6—Yoeman, 90.
5—Heretic, 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Religion	1—2	7—1..Shakespeare	
8—5..Annot Lyle	3—5	II	2—1
8—1..Emotional	3—1	6—1..Heretic	8—5
		100—1..Yoeman	30—1

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45½. No bid for the winner.

1—Queen Bess, J. De Long's b. f., 4 years, by Kinglike-Miss Bassett, 99 pounds, $300..
.....(Wynn)
2—Maggie K., P. Halton's b. m., aged, 101, $300.
.....(Keefe)
3—Now or Never, C. Haag's br. h., aged, 106, $300.....(Welsh)
4—Florence, a, 109. 6—Daly, 4, 101.
5—Mendicant, 5, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
Queen Bess		4—1..Florence	7—5
10—1..Maggie K	4—1	7—5..Mendicant	1—2
2—1..Now or Never	3—5	60—1..Daly	15—1

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅝.

1—Iola, Oneck Stable's b. f., 4 years, by Midlothian-Misfortune, 107 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Lord Hawkstone, H. Theobald's b. c., 4, 95..
.....(O'Leary)
3—Ina, W. Jennings's b. f., 3, 100.....(Sheedy)
4—Tartuffe, 3, 90. 5—Speculation, 6, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Iola	out	1—1..Ina	3—10
9—5..Lord Hawkstone	20—1	..Tartuffe	5—1
	3—5	20—1..Speculation	5—1

Won by half a length; a head between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Tinge, M. A. Coleman & Co.'s br. c., 3 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 101 pounds, $1,000..
.....(Welsh)
2—Little Matt, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4, 102, $500.....(Penn)
3—Appomattox, M. E. Dyer's b. c., 4, 109, $700.....(O'Leary)
4—Gutta Percha, 3, 106. 5—Captain T., 5, 106.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Tinge	3—5	3—1..Gutta Percha	1—1
7—1..Little Matt	2—1	8—5..Captain T	3—5
8—1..Appomattox	3—1		

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each for starters, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners; $300 to the winner, $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Bedew's gr. c., by Sir Dixon-Gimmicrib, 96.....(O'Leary)
2—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. c., 109.....(Overton)
3—Lulu T., J. De Long's b. f., 106..(Hamilton)
4—Florinda, 102. 5—Buckeye, 96.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Sir Dixon, Jr	out	4—1..Lulu T	4—5
	1—3	30—1..Florinda	8—1
6—5..Ameer	2—1	20—1..Buckeye	20—1

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

RACES DON'T ATTRACT CROWDS.

Hazlet Beats Axiom for the Grand Union Hotel Stakes.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—Though the class of racing here was much higher and better than usual, the attendance was very light, only a handful of people being at the track to see the race for the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, usually one of the big events of the racing season here.

This race, which is for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, had six starters, Hazlet being the favorite at a little less than even money, and Axiom a strong second choice, the others being neglected, as it was thought they had no chance to win.

When the horses were sent away to a splendid start, Axiom went at once to the front and soon had the field well strung out. Hazlet and La Vienta were the only ones that could get within striking distance of her. When the lot reached the stretch Griffin began riding Hazlet hard, and he gained slowly but surely on Axiom, who seemed to tire badly at the end of her run. Hazlet finished strong enough to catch the tiring filly fifty yards from the finish. Coming on with a persistent drive Griffin just managed to get Hazlet home in front of Axiom by the very narrowest of margins. La Vienta was four lengths further back, with the rest of the field beaten off.

Here are the results of the day's races:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $500. Five furlongs. Midlo, 103 pounds, (Clayton,) 5 to 1, won; Pennbrook, 106, (McClain,) 4 to 1, second; Runover, 103, (Perkins,) 5 to 5, third. St. Lawrence and Beau Ideal also ran. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $400. Six furlongs. Wernberg, 112 pounds, (R. Williams,) 6 to 5, won; Jack of Spades, 112, (Griffin,) 9 to 2, second; Derfargilla, 107, (Perkins,) 11 to 10, third. Annie Goodwin and the Kapanga colt also ran. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $2,000. Five and a half furlongs. Hazlet, 118 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Axiom, 115, (Clayton,) 5 to 2, second; La Vienta, 105, (McClain,) 15 to 1, third. Elusive, King of Bohemia, and Refugee also ran. Time—1:08¼.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $500. Seven furlongs. Lucania, 109 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, won; Sufficient, 109, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Lady Diamond, 105, (McClain,) 10 to 1, third. Kennel, April Fool, and All Over also ran. Time—1:29.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; value, $500. One mile. Babe Murphy, 92 pounds, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, won; Lord Nelson, 112, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, second; Darien, 101, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, third. The Winner, Kilkenny, and Lake Shore also ran. Time—1:43.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling; Merry Monarch, Prig, Runaway, Beldemonio, 112 pounds each; Maretti, 111; Waltzer and Cherrystone, 108 each; Manchester, 105, and Silk Gown, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Amazement, Perfidy, Cadenza, Predicament, Miss Celestina, Sweet Faverdale, and La Gallienne, 115 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; handicap. W. B., 133 pounds; Stonemason, 125; Maurice, 123; Lord Nelson, 119, and Nicolini, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Merry Prince, 111 pounds; Ramiro, Penury, and Fred Barr, 98 each; Granger, (formerly Bon Soir,) Bernadine, and Coda, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Short course. New-England, 162 pounds; My Luck and Young Orion, 150 each; Caracas, 159; Trillion, 150; Bucephalus, 149; Red Pat, 147; May Blossom, 145, and Beverwyck, (formerly Trophy gelding,) 137.

THE SARATOGA FAILURE.

Owing to Lack of Patronage Racing Will End Aug. 23.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Saratoga Racing Association began its Summer meeting on July 20 with the announcement that it would continue forty days, ending Sept. 7. The lack of patronage during the past thirteen days—the gate receipts covering only about half the expenses—has led many to believe that the meeting might be suddenly brought to a close. It is understood that Gottfried Walbaum, who is heavily interested in the association, would have shut the meeting down before this, but the President, Edward Kearney, has insisted upon its continuance.

At a meeting this afternoon the Executive Committee disposed of all rumors and conjectures by deciding to race every week day up to and including Aug. 23. The reason officially assigned for closing on this date is that substantially all the principal horses and jockeys have engagements for the Sheepshead Bay meeting, which begins Aug. 24, and that, under these conditions, it would be useless to continue the Saratoga meeting longer than Aug. 23.

The revised programme for the Saratoga track will be promulgated next Friday. The Executive Committee has decided to run the stake events on the following days: Aug. 12, Saratoga Prize; Aug. 13, Congress Hall Stakes; Aug. 14, Rancocas Stakes; Aug. 15, Beverwyck Steeplechase; Aug. 16, Merchants' Stakes; Aug. 17, Bitter Root Stakes; Aug. 19, Hurricanna Stakes; Aug. 20, Oklahoma Steeplechase; Aug. 21, Spencer Handicap, Aug. 22, Beverwyck Renewal.

WILL STOP THE BETTING.

The Racing Law to be Strictly Enforced at Buffalo Grand Circuit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—What with rainstorms and laws adverse to betting, the prospects for the Grand Circuit meeting here are none too cheering at present. The first programme that was to take place this afternoon has been carried over because a number of drenching showers made it impossible to start the sulkies. This was bad enough, and now comes the decision of the District Attorney that will land any one in prison who does not obey the strict letter of the racing law and the amendment to the Penal Code.

Representatives of the Driving Park and the Police Department met at the office of the Acting District Attorney this afternoon and asked him to define the legal status of speculation for the meeting that is to be held here. They were told that as there is a specific prohibition of any delivery or transfer in token of any bet or wager, to pass money from one to the other directly or indirectly is a violation, and should be promptly followed by arrest. The bookmakers must therefore do business only with people they know, and the poolsellers are out of it altogether.

In order to accommodate their customers, the auctioneers and their assistants have fitted up a place at Fort Erie and propose to do business on the Canadian side. They had an idle day to begin with, as no one cared to face the storm on the ferryboat.

If the track is dry to-morrow the meeting will begin with the 2:16, 2:23, and 2:26 trotting classes. The race for Joe Patchen and Robert J. will be postponed till fast time can be made.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Fusileer	116	Jilt	104
Governor Sheehan	110	Truepenny	102
Pay or Play	110	Mangrove J.	102
George Dixon	110	Golden Gate	99
Harry Alonzo	109	Watchman	96
Sun Up	108	Claurece	94
Jack the Jew	105		

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling.

Lorraine	108	Perseus	97
Bessie Browning	107	Volley	97
Shakespeare II	103	Little Dorritt	95
Imperial	98	The Kite	93

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs; selling.

Captain T	112	King Gold	101
The Coon	108	Lady Richmond	100
The Swain	106	Hermanita	98
Mabel Glen	104	Mistral	93
Sun Up	102		

FOURTH RACE.—Maidens; four furlongs.

Benatella	111	Eliza Belle	108
Palmerston	111	Royal Gun	108
Forum	111	Exilona	108
Bonaparte	111	Cutlong	108
Silver	111	Herrade	108
Appetite	108	Mascima	108
Article	108	Venitia II	108

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a furlong.

Our Jack	117	Little Tom	93
Charade	108	Augusta Belle	88
Santiago	107		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile.

Loantaka	110	Cockade	107
Kinglet	110	Sir John	107
Governor Sheehan	110	Souvenir	107
Speculation	110	Roundelay	105
Hammie	110	Sea Bird	105
Ameer	110	Lightfoot	105
Augusta Belle	110	Lady Adams	105

BUDLONG AGAIN BEATEN.

Too Ill to Finish His Tennis Match at Centre Harbor.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 6.—Budlong was beaten again here this afternoon in the New-Hampshire State championship tennis tournament though he did not finish out his match. The Providence crack is still suffering from the effects of the sun last week at New-Castle, and quit playing here this afternoon in his match with Wise after each had won one set, saying he was too ill to finish the match. Scudder beat him last week in the Wentworth tournament. This default gives Wise, Read, Paret, Williston, and Shaw all about equal chances for first place. The scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. B. Dutton beat A. Wise, 4—6, 6—2, 12—10; N. S. Bean beat E. Sheaf, 6—1, 6—4; F. H. Lowry beat A. S. Bradford, 6—1, 6—4.

First Round—W. Jennings beat H. McDuffee, 6—1, 6—1; W. K. Shaw beat A. Lyman, 6—1, 6—0; A. L. Williston beat M. Jackson, 6—2, 6—0; S. F. Wise beat C. R. Budlong, 6—4, 3—6, default; J. B. Read beat F. B. Dutton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4; Farrington beat F. W. Elliott, 6—0, 8—6; J. P. Paret beat G. Huntress, 6—1, 8—6. Gentlemen's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Williston and Jennings beat Bean and Wise, 6—3, 6—2; Jackson and Wrighton beat Read and Bixby, 11—9, 6—2; Farrington and Farrington beat McDuffee and Huntress, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

Red Wilkes May Go to Germany.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—W. C. France of New-York, who is visiting his stock farm here, received a flattering offer by cable to-day for his great stallion Red Wilkes, sire of 118 trotters and pacers in the list. The offer was not accepted, but negotiations are still pending, and Red Wilkes is likely to go to Germany.

Mr. France sold to-day to W. R. Brasfield a number of brood mares and trotters and to J. D. Creighton his crop of weanlings for this year. Altogether Mr. France has sold forty-two of his sixty-eight trotters, which has caused him to abandon the proposed public sale of his entire stud which was advertised to take place here during the Fall trots.

"Pennsy's" Crew to Row Vespers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The Vesper Boat Club of the Schuylkill Navy has signed an agreement to row the University of Pennsylvania an eight-oared shell race at Indianapolis on Aug. 17, citizens of that city having raised a public subscription of $2,000 for the race and guaranteed to pay the expenses of the two crews. In addition, each member of the winning crew will receive a medal valued at $100.

Empire Athletic Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Empire Athletic Club of the town of Newtown, Queens County, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State to promote and cultivate all athletic games, including rowing, boxing, fencing, wrestling, and trap shooting. The Directors are James G. Tighe, James C. Kennedy, William C. Tighe, John C. Cole, and Michael Falvallo.

WEST SIDE CYCLE ROUTE

Aldermen Favor an Asphalt Path from Harlem to Chambers Street.

IMPROVEMENT LIKELY TO BE MADE

The Matter Now in the Hands of the Commissioner of Public Works—Planning for East-Side Riders, Too.

Cyclists who ride to and from their work on the west side are now in a fair way to get what they have long wished for in the past, and that is an unbroken asphalt route from Harlem to Chambers Street.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen a petition was presented, signed by 2,000 wheelmen, asking that an asphalt thoroughfare be provided on the west side of the city, to enable cyclists in Harlem to ride with comfort to the down-town business districts.

Following up this petition, Alderman Olcott offered a resolution asking the Commissioner of Public Works to have Eighth Avenue, from Thirteenth Street to Hudson, and Hudson, from Eighth Avenue to Chambers, paved with asphalt, in the interest of west side cyclers.

Alderman Noonan wanted to have the resolution amended so that it would include a bicycle path for east-side riders, from Division Street, through Chatham Square to Park Row, and Broadway to the Battery, but it was pointed out that the use of Park Row was out of the question on account of the heavy traffic, and Mr. Noonan withdrew his amendment.

With other east side Aldermen, Mr. Noonan will soon ask that east side bicyclers be cared for in some way.

Mr. Olcott's resolution was adopted, and the matter is now in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works, who may make a report to the Sinking Fund Commissioners upon it.

It is generally believed that the project will meet with no opposition from this stage, at least the wheelmen hope so. The completion of such a route will encourage thousands of cyclists to use their machines as a means of transit to and from their work.

ENTRIES FOR THE TEAM RACE.

Rare Sport Expected in the Club Contest at New-Dorp on Saturday.

Some rare old-time sport should be the result next Saturday of the ten-mile team club race to be held at New-Dorp, S. I. under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. It has been quite a while since this sort of racing has been seen in this vicinity, and the revival of it should prove a decided attraction.

There seems to be some doubt at present of the Riverside Wheelmen being represented in this event, but President Fitch said last evening that he would make an effort to induce some of the club's crack road riders to try for the prize. For a long time the Riverside men were the only real opponents the Kings Countys had in team road racing, and the latter won so often that they have always been regarded as the champions at this branch of the sport. It is also doubtful if the Greenwich Wheelmen are represented. They seemed to have possessed the idea that there would be no glory in the races unless they had the Riversides to beat, and when it was rumored that they (the Riversides) would not enter they announced that they also would not take part.

Speaking yesterday of the attitude of the Greenwich men, a prominent wheelmen said: "The Greenwiches have a mistaken idea in this matter. The Kings Countys are the team that they would have to beat. They have been regarded as the champions, and I believe the Riversides could get together a team that would make a respectable showing against them. The Riverside boys are all right on the track, but when it comes to road racing they are simply not in it. I think they recognize this fact themselves, and refuse to enter through fear of being badly beaten. I hope the Greenwich men will go in, for all the glory to be obtained lays in defeating the Kings Countys, and not the Riversides."

Up to last evening four clubs had made nominations, namely, the Kings County Wheelmen, Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, Manhattan Bicycle Club, and Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Each team will comprise four men. The riders named by the above clubs are as follows:

Kings County Wheelmen—John Bensinger, F. G. McDonald, W. H. Graham, and U. S. Paige; substitutes—F. G. Hedge, S. J. Graham, and E. A. Law.

Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers—Charles and Walter Appley, C. J. Bird, and H. Loehrs; substitutes—Charles Carpenter and W. E. Stout.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—C. P. Staubach, R. H. Bartsch, C. J. Dimick, and H. S. Lathrop; substitutes—R. G. Betts and John Nonnenbacher.

Prospect Wheelmen—F. B. Egelhoff, H. Barker, W. Schrodter, and Wemphal; substitutes—J. Bush, Bruenel, and G. W. Shannon.

The race will take place on the five-mile course between Edgewater and Richmond.

In addition to this event there will be athletic contests, baseball, bowling, &c., and a dinner, the entire programme being the annual field day of the association.

Conference of Cycle Show Managers.

The Chicago correspondent of The American Wheelman telegraphed last night that Walter Wardrop, S. A. Miles, and N. H. Van Sicklen, editors of the three Chicago cycling journals which represent the National Cycle Exhibition Company of Chicago, left yesterday afternoon for the purpose of meeting the members of the National Cycle Board of Trade in this city to-day to try to settle the serious difficulty which has arisen between the two bodies in regard to the conduct of the next Chicago cycle show. President Spalding stated yesterday that the Board of Trade would maintain its position, as he thought it was a correct one. It refers particularly to the allotment of space for exhibitors at the Chicago show.

Sunday Cycling Races Discouraged.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The Racing Board of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association is emphatically opposed to Sunday bicycle racing. In a bulletin issued to-day the board announces the suspension for two months of nine Montreal riders for competing in Sunday races there, and suspension for one month of four Montreal riders for having entered in the same races. The Park Royal track, on which the races were held, has been placed on the black list.

Yorkville Wheelmen Runs.

Capt. Louis Oest, Jr., of the Yorkville Wheelmen has scheduled the following runs for his clubmates: Sunday, Aug. 11, to Port Chester and Rye Beach, starting at 9:30 A. M.; Sunday, Aug. 18, to Nutley, N. J., starting at 9 A. M.; Sunday, Aug. 25, to Millburn, N. J., through Carlstadt, Ruthe ford, Belleville, Bloomfield, and the Oranges, starting at 8:30 A. M.; Wednesday, Aug. 7, to Coney Island; Aug. 14, to Yonkers; Aug. 21, to Mount Vernon.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The mileage of the members of the South Brooklyn Whelmen is rapidly running up. Eckerson, the leader, has probably placed more miles to his credit than any other man in Brooklyn, and the rest of the members have corresp nd ingly high mileage. The standing of the leaders on Aug. 1 was as follows: A. E. Eckerson, 5,985 miles; J. J. Villers, jr., 5,088; E. J. Wilson, 3,935; C. H. Sergeant, 2,341; W. Wyeth, 1,336. Messrs. Swiner, Raymond, and Garrity have made big mileage records, but have not sent in their vouchers. Villers has ridden sixteen centuries since March 1. The contest closes on Dec. 1.

—The wheelmen and business men of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting at 794 Grand Street to-morrow night, the object of which will be to put the demand for the asphalting of Leonard Street before the city officials, in order to make the continuous asphalt pavement from the Eastern District to Bedford Avenue. Alex Schwalbach and his aggregation of good roads "rooters" will be there. I. S. Rasmsen will also be present and will address the gathering.

—The mileage record to Aug. 1 of the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club stood as follows: Allart, 2,138½ miles; Richt, 1,901; W. R. Scrimgeour, 1,868½; Borland, 1,450; Bach, 400; Denning, 1,151; Sailer, 957; Crandall, 942; Ward, 940; Green, 883; Corby, 842; Sandhusen, 837½; H. Melvin, 772; A. C. Scrimgeour, 634; Beach, 578; Tongue, 551; H. W. Norton, 533; Joe Hobby, 405; Robb, 403; G. H. Gardner, 355; Ferguson, 235.

—For the first time since its inception the Lexington fair will have no trotting races this year. A big programme of cycle races will be given, however, and it is predicted that they will prove to be even more popular than the harness contests. The managers of the fair are church members, who believe that horse racing produces influences of immorality.

—Survivors of the Tamaqua Wheelmen's century run, and also of the Pequod Club's run have been invited to attend the house warming of the Liberty Wheelmen on next Monday night, at the clubhouse, 809 Gates Avenue. The festivities will begin at 8 o'clock. The prizes won by the Libertys in each of the above runs will be presented on this occasion.

—The Board of Governors of the Kings County Wheelmen recently passed a resolution instructing their President to appoint an Advisory Committee for the purpose of determining the advisability of endeavoring to secure the League of American Wheelmen meet for 1896, to be run under the auspices of the club.

—This evening, in Lord's Orchard, adjoining the Coney Island cycle path, the Ocean Parkway Wheelmen of Parkville will have their second annual lawn party. The members of the leading cycle clubs have been invited.

—Owing to the heavy roads encountered, Miss Eva Bindrim and A. W. Fuller, who arrived in Brooklyn from Philadelphia on Monday morning, failed to make a century record.

—The usual weekly race meet will be held at Manhattan Beach next Saturday afternoon. The programme will comprise three Class A and four professional events.

—The rainstorm of last Sunday had a very bad effect on the roads, those in Prospect Park and the cycle path being now full of ruts.

—Washington Park, on the Hudson, will be the objective point in the half-holiday excursion of the Williamsburg Wheelmen on Saturday.

—Chief Consul Potter left for the Adirondacks yesterday on a three weeks' vacation trip.

—Minturn, the celebrated foreign trick rider, is coming to this country next Winter.

A ONE-SIDED GAME.

Washington Could Not Score Against New-York.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Washington, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 7.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 6.
Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; Baltimore, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Cleveland	54	36	.600
2..Pittsburg	51	35	.593
3..Baltimore	46	34	.575
4..Chicago	51	40	.560
5..Boston	45	38	.556
6..Cincinnati	46	38	.548
7..Brooklyn	45	38	.542
8..Philadelphia	44	38	.537
9..New-York	43	39	.524
10..Washington	28	49	.359
11..St. Louis	29	60	.326
12..Louisville	21	60	.259

The Washington baseball players barely furnished exercise for the New-York nine in their match game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. But about 2,500 enthusiasts were on hand to see the New-Yorkers brace up and play good baseball.

Burns, recently of the Brooklyn club, made his first appearance in left field for the New-York club yesterday, and was warmly received, and especially by the occupants of the bleachers, heretofore known as Burkeville, and which will be known from this on as Burnstown. Burns made himself solid with the crowd by making a base hit, two runs, and catching three fly balls in left field.

From the brilliant style in which the Washingtons handled the ball in their preliminary practice the spectators were deluded into the belief that they were going to see a first-class game, but they were sadly disappointed. The Washingtons could not bat a little bit, and got but four scattered hits throughout the game.

Meekin did the twirling for the home team, and his work proved more than satisfactory.

For a wonder the New-Yorks played a perfect fielding game, not an error of any description being charged against them.

Stafford seemed to be on his mettle, and the brilliant style in which he played was greatly admired. He did the best batting of the day, and captured everything that came his way in the field.

Capt. Doyle shifted Fuller from the foot of the batting list to the head, and that player managed to make a base hit.

The game was altogether a listless affair, as the men from Washington were unable to do anything against Meekin's fast delivery. The story of the one-sided game is told at sufficient length and detail in the appended score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Has'mer, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	McGuire, c	0	0	6	2	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Boyd, rf	0	0	2	2	0
Burns, lf	2	1	3	0	0	Abbey, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Stafford, 2b	1	3	0	6	0	Crooks, 2b	0	0	3	1	2
Farrell, c	2	1	5	3	0	Schiebeck, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Meekin, p	1	2	0	2	0	Mercer, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	9	11	27	14	0	Total	0	0	4	24	11

New-York	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—New-York, 4. First base by errors—New-York, 12. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 6; by Mercer, 4. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Davis, 4; Burns, 3. Double play—Crooks and Hassamer. Passed ball—McGuire. Hit by pitcher—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN PLAYERS WIN.

The Boston Nine Defeated by Heavy Batting.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Brooklyns and Bostons to-day played a game of baseball which was characterized by more wrangling than any seen here for years. Messrs. Burnham and Hunt acted as umpires, and gave renewed evidences of their incompetency. Burnham reversed decisions, and showed weakness by appealing to the reporters to back up his judgment on balls and strikes.

The Brooklyns won by hard hitting, though the Bostons began to hit Stein hard in the eighth, and the substitution of Kennedy probably saved the game for them. The Brooklyn players drove Stivetts out of the box in the seventh inning, and Sexton had to be substituted in the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Duffy, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Griffin, cf	2	1	4	0	0
McCarthy, ll	1	2	2	0	0	Shindle, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
Tenney, c	1	1	5	2	1	Tidway, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	0	4	0	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	3	1	0
Long, ss	0	1	0	4	0	Lach'ce, 1b	1	3	8	1	0
Lowe, p	1	1	0	1	0	Anderson, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	0	4	1	Corcoran, ss	0	3	2	5	1
Tucker, 1b	1	0	8	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	7	1	0
Bannon, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Stein, p	0	0	0	1	0
Sexton, p	0	1	0	3	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Stivetts, p	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	7	11	27	14	2	Total	8	11	27	11	1

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 1. Home runs—Shindle, Lowe. Three-base hits—Daly, Corcoran, Stivetts. Two-base hits—Shindle, Daly, Lachance, Duffy. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Daly. First base on balls—By stein, 7; by Sexton, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Tenney. Wild pitches—Stein, Kennedy, Sexton. Struck out—By Stein, 3; by Kennedy, 1; by Stivetts, 3. Double plays—Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance; Nash, Tenney, and Lowe. Umpires—Messrs. Burnham and Hunt.

COULD NOT HIT THE BALL.

Torontos Win Easily from the Orange Athletic Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Toronto Baseball Club of the Eastern League came to Orange this afternoon and defeated the Orange Athletic Club baseball players on the Orange Oval in the presence of several hundred spectators. But for a lucky hit by McGrillis in the last inning the home team would have been shut out, for its men could not bat Payne, the visitor's pitcher.

The visitors made four runs off Priest's delivery in the first two innings, and then Westervelt was put in the box, and was hit only a few times. The fielding on both sides was good. Thomas made some phenomenal fly catches in centre field for Orange. The score:

ORANGE A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	2	5	1	0	Lutenb'g, 1b	1	1	9	0	1
Dietrich, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	C. Smith, rf	0	0	0	0	0
St

BLAND'S DISCIPLES SPEAK

Missourians Demand the Free Coinage of Silver.

NOT A VOICE RAISED IN DISSENT

Sound-money Men and Bimetallists Leave the Sixteen-to-One Men to Their Own Devices, and Bland Has Full Swing.

PERTLE SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 6.—"Silver Dick" Bland had to-day's convention of free-coinage Democrats completely under his control. In fact, Mr. Bland and his Gubernatorial "boom" were about all there was to the convention. The sound money Democrats of the State made no attempt to interfere with his programme, and the more conservative bimetallists like Senators Cockrell and Vest, Gov. Stone, ex-Congressman Hatch, and others, when they realized that Bland meant to rule or ruin, retired from the field in disgust, and took no active part in the deliberations of the convention. Even the members of the slate committee, who for the most part entertain at least reasonable ideas with regard to the currency, tierd of the interminable hullabaloo raised by Bland's followers from the hundred and two river bottoms, and the foothills of the Ozarks, yielded to the clamor and raised no objection to the proposition to increase the membership of the committee from 15 to 34, which was carried unanimously.

Bland was temporary and permanent Chairman. Congressman De Armond was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and the following was the platform which he reported, and the convention adopted:

The Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States.

The first Coinage bill passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver-dollar unit.

From the beginning of the Government, following a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic Party has been the party of bimetallism, favoring the free coinage of both silver and gold at the National mints, and opposed to farming out to banking corporations the Government's sovereign power of issuing and controlling the money of the people.

The act of 1873, demonetizing silver, was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act, in fastening upon the country the single gold standard was understood, the Democratic Party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted.

Failure to accomplish this object has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold, a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class, paralysis of industry, and unprecedented depression of the people and unexampled distress in all gold standard countries.

Experience has shown that while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artificial and temporary causes, and cannot permanently alleviate the sufferings due to falling prices, brought about by the appreciation of gold and an inadequate supply of primary or redemption money.

Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Missouri, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation, and,

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to the substitution of paper for metallic money as a basis of circulation, but favor maintaining a paper-based, corporation-credit currency based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the Treasury of the Government under the control of any syndicate of bankers, and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Additional resolutions were adopted instructing the State Committee to call a convention not later than April 15 to elect delegates to the National Convention; also sending the congratulations of the Missouri Silver Democratic Convention to Senator Blackburn of Kentucky.

ALDERMEN ARE AGAIN AT WORK

Big Batch of Permits on Hand—Clerk to Hunt Up Portraits for the Portrait Gallery.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday after their Summer recess, which began July 2. The batch of applications for permits for street stands occasioned by the ruling of the Police Board was not acted upon, but will be at the next meeting. A few permits were acted upon.

The Aldermen discussed their powers as to granting a permit for a fish stand on Eighth Avenue for nearly an hour, and then they granted it. When a similar question came up on another application for a permit, President Jeroloman reversed his ruling, an appeal was taken, and the President was overruled by a vote of 19 to 4.

The board granted the application of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for permission to sell its property at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, Lexington and Third Avenues, the proceeds to be used in enlarging and supporting its present asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield informed the board that the proposed replacing and renovation of the old milestones on Third Avenue would cause a large and useless expense, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

Frank D. Pavey, who is counsel for Tax payer Gleason, who wants the reapportionment of the Thirteenth Senatorial District upset, asked for the figures on which the reapportionment was based. He was referred to the Secretary of State and the County Clerk.

The Retail Grocers' Union sent the board a communication objecting to street stands for the sale of fruit and vegetables, and the Fruit Vendors' Association sent in a petition for such stands. These communications were both referred to the Committee on Law.

Chief Clerk Ten Eyck was instructed to hunt up the city's picture of David T. Valentine, the author of Valentine's Manual and a former Chief Clerk of the Board, and have it hung in the Aldermen's private room.

President Jeroloman and Chief Clerk Ten Eyck were also requested to furnish their portraits for the Aldermanic portrait gallery, and Mr. Ten Eyck was asked to secure as many portraits of ex-Presidents and ex-Chief Clerks of the board as possible to add to the gallery.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

Roundsman Taylor, Complained of by Policemen, Gets a Transfer.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday ordered the following transfers: Roundsman John G. Taylor, from East Eighty-eighth Street to Leonard Street, and Roundsman Joseph H. Colligan from Leonard Street to East Eighty-eighth Street; Patrolman Matthew Skelling, from East Eighty-eighth Street to Fifth Street, and Patrolman Edmund Bierach, from East One Hundred and Fourth Street to West Twentieth Street.

Roundsman Taylor was recently sent to East Eighty-eighth Street from the Tenderloin precinct. His latest transfer, it is said, was prompted by the accusations made by several patrolmen of the East Eighty-eighth Street squad, who alleged that he was making false complaints against them.

Taylor was tried week before last on charges made by Patrolman Milhauser that he was out of his precinct during his tour of duty, but Commissioner of Grant dismissed the complaint. For the good of the service, the Acting Chief sent Taylor to another precinct.

One Month for Recuperation.

From The Boston Herald.

It was a distinguished Boston lawyer who once remarked that he found it easy enough to do his work in eleven months, but that he couldn't do it in twelve. The moral of which is, don't omit to take a brief Summer vacation.

Boarders Wanted.

1,269 Broadway, (32d Street.) TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $15 monthly. 148 St. Ann's Av. Send for circular.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81 st ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.—One very choice corner suite, two rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Instruction—City Schools.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 West 82d St.

Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.

Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Association Business Institute, 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 10 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

THE MISSES MOSES, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, New-York City.

Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 E. 54th St.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Students begin any time; open all Summer.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN PREparatory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful, beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Law Schools.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or Professor I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

NEW SHORT LINE.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

TERMINUS 5TH AV. ELEVATED, BROOKLYN. ROUND TRIP, including Elevated fare, 35 CTS. Leave hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents. Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND. Culver Route. Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH, LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent Palms, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum and 7 Pc. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Pier 16, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2, 3.00, 3.30, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45 A. M.; 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M., 12 M., 1.15, 2.30, 3.45, 5.00, 6.15, 7.30, 8.45, 10.00, 11.15 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings. —Extra Boats Sundays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " New-York, West 22d St. Pier...9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN VIA ERIE LINES, SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.

Trains leave 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 6:55 and 8.40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7.00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on or before Monday, Aug. 12, 1895. On sale at all Erie Offices.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND. THE AURORA.

This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.

Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St., 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton, 30c. SEIDL CONCERTS.

Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, (32d Street.) Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; and wait on a lady; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls as cook and chambermaid and waitress; best reference; city or country. 258 West 47th St., Mrs. Flanigan.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 82d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swede in private family; city or country; wages, $25 or $29; best city reference. Call, two days, at 140 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By young Protestant; carver, baker, deserts, game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best reference. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as thorough cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. M. D., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 150 West 62d St., McDonnell's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; good city references. Call, for two days, at 284 East 36th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; competent to take entire charge. A., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; no washing; best city reference. 9 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch-Canadian as good cook in private family; good city reference. 65 West 21st St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; best personal reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; any kind of work; best reference. 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; expert fitter; tasteful trimmer; high-class service rendered; special reduced rates during August; city or country; day or week; reference. D. D., Box 890 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant woman to do general housework in private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. G., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman, 24, just landed, to work in kitchen; sleep home; references. A. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

MAID.—By middle-aged French person; willing to make herself useful; dressmaker, packer; accustomed to travel; city or country; highly recommended. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; by day, week, or month; would go short distance in country; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 289 West 27th St., second floor, front.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge; willing to live in the country the year round; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant girl; good reference. H., Box 892 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced lady's nurse; highest references. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse or to do chamberwork. 916 6th Av., grocery store.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, (32d Street.) Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

On the Train.

From Judge.

If I had judged from their manner merely I should have fancied that they were intensely interested in each other. But from their conversation—I couldn't help hearing it—it appeared that a certain Jack and Helen were the subjects of discussion. He championed Jack; she took the part of Helen.

He introduced Jack into the conversation by raising his voice slightly.

"I know," he began, "that Jack is perfectly sincere."

"Jack?" inquiringly—"Jack who?"

He frowned, pulled his mustache, then smiled. "Why—er—Jack," he said.

She smiled, too, and looked out of the window. Then she smiled a little more and mentioned her friend for the first time.

"And I know," she said, "that Helen doesn't think so."

"Of course not," he said bitterly; "Jack knows it."

"Well, why should she?" asked the girl, looking indifferent. "It doesn't make any difference to Jack—or to Helen either."

"It may not make any difference to Helen," said the man impressively, "but it means a great deal to Jack."

I had time to admire the unselfishness of the sympathetic pair before she asked, just a bit nervously, "Why?"

I had time to wonder a little more before he said, "Because he is desperately in love with her."

I was wondering how Jack would like having his secrets published abroad when he went on, "And he wants to marry her, you know."

Helen's confidante evidently mused about her friend's intentions for some time; then she said, rather shyly, "Well—I think, perhaps, she will—if he asks her."

Both looked at each other, smiling very contentedly. The brakeman interrupted their friendly meditations with, "Summerville! Summerville!"

It was their station, and I watched them get out. They passed just under my window.

"There's your sister in the dog-cart, Helen," said he.

"Won't you drive up with us, Jack?" asked she.

A Severe Test.

From The Chicago Record.

"You say," murmured Genevieve sweetly, "that you were led to love me when you first saw me in bloomers?"

"Quite right," said Algernon, as he pressed her to his bosom. "I knew that if you didn't look very much of a fright in bloomers you must be very beautiful."

Its Good Point.

From The Somerville Journal.

Ambitious Contributor—Does my poem have much merit?

Truthful Editor—Well—it isn't very long.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, (32d Street.) Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting; private family; is fully competent; has first-class city reference. 70 West 83d St., Halliday.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for a very excellent waitress. Call, for one week, at present employer's, 12 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; good city references. 614 2d Av.; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning; or to take washing home; good references. 159 West 33d St., first floor, front.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. C., 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business; takes excellent care of silver; willing and obliging; wages no object; first-class city reference. L. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or GENERAL INDOOR MAN SERVant. By a thoroughly competent man; age, 35; single; willing to be generally useful; excellent city references. Butler, 914 6th Av., third floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class; in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By respectable man; town or country; just arrived from England; good reference; good appearance; Protestant. G., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best city reference. K., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country; best city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German; cavalryman; 29; honest and sober; married; one child; knows perfectly how to take care of horses and how to keep harness and traps in best order; a good, careful driver; will be disengaged Aug. 10. William Link, at stable, 519 Marshall St., Paterson, N. J. Care of Mr. Julius Brandes.

COACHMAN.—By young man; Swede; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; best references; no objection to country. A. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful on gentleman's place; sober, steady, industrious; kind and good to horses; willing to oblige; three years with last family, now abroad; highly recommended. Joseph, Box 146 Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class written or personal references; city or country. Coachman, 50 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring his services. E. S., 240 West 67th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; 25; ten years' splendid city references; thoroughly understands business. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman or second man; best references. A. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly competent in all branches indoor and outside; Scotchman. Robert Dow, Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; can drive if required; first-class city references. C., 102 East 40th St., private stable.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; by young man just discharged; understands indoor work, care lawn roads; good valet; excellent references. H., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; a thorough and experienced travelling valet; knows Europe and the East; excellent city references. Willcox, 72 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By young man as assistant shipping clerk in wholesale dry goods house. Johnson, 232 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG LAWYER solicits collections from large firms; why not give young man preference, where personal attention counts? all law business. J., Box 200, Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Wet nurse for one-month-old baby; good wages to strong, healthy woman willing to undergo doctor's examination. Apply in person, immediately 986 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Males.

SECOND MAN.—Wanted, to take charge of furnace and make himself useful; about twenty; English trained preferred. Apply, between 8 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday, at 2 West 16th St.

WANTED—A competent butler; must have unexceptionable references and be a good valet. Apply Wednesday morning, 10:30 o'clock, at 7 West 35th St.

WANTED—A second man; English. Apply at 38 West 17th St., Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40P.M., 6:25A.M., and, via Chate'gay, 11:05A.M

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN. 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.

This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.

GARDINER & GEORGE, Props., Post Office address, Cascadeville, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

BATH BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages

(By the Sea)

Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.

John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man. SOUTHOLD, L. I.

Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

CATSKILLS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.

This hotel, located on the banks of the Hudson, about 500 feet above sea level, free from excessive cold and mist, offers double inducements to those desiring a change from the seashore or higher altitudes. Convenient to N. Y. C., West Shore, Catskill, or Albany boats. For SPECIAL TERMS address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, Western Catskill Mountains.

Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION, 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co. N. Y.

GLENWOOD HOTEL, Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COPP'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE

9 A. M. via Sprngf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE, Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music.

ALDERMEN AND EXCISE

City Council Votes to Have Hearings and Prepare a New Law.

MR. ROOSEVELT VISITS THE MAYOR

After an Hour's Conference Both Say They Have Nothing to Tell the Public.—They Talked Some of Excise Matters.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department called on Mayor Strong early yesterday afternoon, and was closeted with him in his inner office for nearly an hour. The familiar old rumor that the Mayor was urging the Commissioner to be a little less vigorous in the enforcement of the excise law was at once started on its merry round about the City Hall.

It was also rumored that the two officials were discussing the Commissioner Grant incident in connection with the Eakins trial.

When President Roosevelt came out a reporter for The New-York Times asked him if he had anything to communicate in reference to the conference. "No," he said, "there is nothing to say for publication. The Mayor simply wanted to talk over some matters with me, and we talked them over." The Mayor also said that there was nothing to say for publication about the matter. They had talked over excise and various other matters, he said.

The Aldermen propose to take a hand in the liquor question.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) offered the following resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That the Excise Committee be and it is hereby instructed to examine and consider the provisions of the present excise law, to hold public hearings, and hear argument for and against a more liberal statute, and to receive suggestions of means and methods by which the people of this city may be enabled, through legislative action, either to govern themselves in the direction of home rule by local option, or by such other enactments as will conform to the expressed views of this board, as noted in the minutes of March 26 and May 14, 1895, on Pages 363 and 288 of the journal of our proceedings.

Resolved, That said Excise Committee is further instructed to confer with the Committee on Law Department, and prepare a bill, subject to the approval of this board, for presentation to the Legislature early in its next session, such an act as will meet the necessities of this city, and comply with the apparent will of its citizens.

The Aldermen want to make all the political capital they can out of the excise question, and of course the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A SPY WHO MADE A MISTAKE.

Fred Glazier Wrong When He Said McGuire Sold Beer to Him.

A number of alleged excise law violators, arrested on warrants sworn out by City Vigilance League members and other volunteers, were arraigned before Magistrate Simms yesterday in Yorkville Court.

Among the prisoners were three men and a woman arrested on warrants sworn out by Frederick B. Glazier, real estate agent and notary public, who lives at 357 East Seventy-second Street and has an office in First Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets.

The first of these four cases was that of Parick McGuire of 1,242 Second Avenue. Joseph I. Green of 230 Broadway, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, appeared for the defendant.

"Will you swear," said Mr. Green to Glazier, "that the accused, the man at the bar, is the same man you allege in your affidavit to have sold you a glass of beer?"

"No," replied Glazier, "he isn't the man."

"What!" shouted Magistrate Simms. "What does this mean? You stated under oath when you applied for the warrant that McGuire was the man who sold you the beer. Is your name Patrick McGuire?"—to the defendant.

The prisoner said it was. Glazier said a mistake had been made; he had been misinformed.

"Then," said Mr. Green, pointing at Glazier, and speaking to the Court, "what redress have respectable business men from the acts of that thing? He has no property from which we can secure pecuniary redress."

Glazier winced and said nothing. The evidence in the remaining cases was conclusive, and the defendants were held. They were Mrs. Mary M. Coulter, 105 East Fifty-ninth Street; Jere Shine, 1,166 Second Avenue, and John Broderick, 1,138 Second Avenue.

Glazier declared that he acted as a friend of Police Captain Strauss and received no pay.

PARKHURST AGENTS WITNESSES.

The Excise Board Hears Their Evidence Against the Compton House.

The Excise Board began a hearing yesterday to determine whether it should grant a renewal of the license to the Compton House Agents Burt, Van Ryn, Lemmon, and Dennett of the Parkhurst society testified to having visited the place at different times with disreputable women.

Then the Parkhurst society produced John T. Miller, who has been employed by the Christian Citizenship Union of New-Jersey, but who was engaged to come to this city to get evidence against the Compton House.

Miller testified that he had been a guest at the Compton House from Aug. 2 until yesterday morning. During the time, he said, he had seen many women and men coming to and going from the hotel at all hours. He saw a number of persons go into the house without registering, he said. They paid no money to the clerk. He thought they paid the porter.

Agent Neftelberg of the Parkhurst society, who admitted that he was once arrested, but discharged, on a charge of running a policy shop in Cannon Street, gave evidence against the hotel.

Acting Captain E. O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station testified that he had never heard any complaints against the place.

Isaac H. Dahlman, a horse dealer, of 209 East Twenty-fourth Street, said he always recommended the Compton House to his out-of-town customers.

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

MR. FRIEND HAS A GRIEVANCE.

His Reason for Criticising the Judges of Special Sessions.

Lawyer Emanuel Friend and the Court of Special Sessions have been at loggerheads for the last few days. Mr. Friend complains that the court over which Justice Jerome presides is not treating him or his clients fairly.

Mr. Friend, who represents several persons who are charged with excise violations, says the excise cases were kept yesterday at the bottom of the list, and were not called until all the other cases had been disposed of, which was late in the afternoon. He says the Justices of Special Sessions are anxious to get as many fines as possible into the coffers of the court, so that at the end of the year they may show how much money they have collected in fines, and make a good financial showing.

"We will get all our cases," said Mr. Friend, "transferred to General Sessions and block that game."

Justice Jerome says Mr. Friend is an obstructionist.

THE BAIL IN THESE CASES $200.

Magistrate Mott's Treatment of Prisoners in the Harlem Court.

The examination of the following men accused of violation of the excise law was held by Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon:

Joseph Curry, 2,344 Eighth Avenue; Peter Nolan, 2,190 Eighth Avenue; James Minogill, 1,513 First Avenue; George Briggs, 2,375 Third Avenue; John Gaffiero, 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; John Munns, corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue; Adam Krauss, 182 Park Avenue; Charles Leidorf, 1,980 Fifth Avenue; Foster C. Morrison and Richard Morrison, 2,437 First Avenue, and Louis Bollinger, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The accused in each case was held in $200 bail for trial.

BOOTBLACKS AS POLICE SPIES.

Those of Union Market and Madison Street Stations Excise Witnesses.

The bootblacks of the Union Market and Madison Street Police Stations and Joseph Lake, a lemon peddler, of 287 Cherry Street, acted as police spies last Sunday, and obtained evidence of excise violation against several saloon keepers. Warrants were sworn out Monday, and in Essex Market Court yesterday the following were held for trial:

Louis Tekulsky of 33 Monroe Street, a brother of Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association; Rosa Seifert of 75 Avenue B, Margaret Herlenroder of 121 Pitt Street, William O'Neill of 354 Water Street, Patrick Cummings of 41 Monroe Street, Peter S. Scully of 355 Bowery, Edward McMahon of 318 East Eleventh Street, Henry Schiller of 420 Sixth Street, Rudolph Silverschmidt of 339 Sixth Street, Philip Meson of 302 East Eleventh Street, Isaac Keiser of 146 Monroe Street, Samuel Ednick of 33 Monroe Street, Joseph Haber of 525 Fifth Street.

Haber was arrested by Policeman Stransky of the Fifth Street Station, but before submitting to arrest he kicked the policeman in the abdomen. He was also held for examination on the charge of assault.

Solomon Fisher of 130 Pitt Street was also charged in Essex Market Police Court with violating the excise law. The complainant against him was August Springman, the bootblack at the Union Market Station. Lawyer Hoffman appeared for Fisher, and, although Springman swore positively in his complaint that Fisher sold him a glass of beer, on cross-examination he admitted that he was too intoxicated to know what he drank. "I had had fifteen or twenty beers before that," he said, "and I was full. I asked for beer, and I guess I got it, but I can't swear to it."

Springman denied that he had served two terms in Sing Sing, and said some one assumed his name. He wanted to make a long explanation, but Magistrate Flammer would not permit him to do so. Magistrate Flammer discharged Fisher on the ground of insufficient evidence.

STOOLPIGEONS AND PEEPERS.

Their Evidence Against Men Arraigned in the Tombs Police Court.

Policemen Gargan and Taggart of the Leonard Street Station arraigned yesterday, before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court, three bartenders who were arrested on warrants issued on information given by two stoolpigeons. The prisoners were William Berrigan, bartender for Michael C. Murphy, Jr., 195 Hudson Street; John Gwiellen, bartender for Edward Trelease, 170 West Broadway, and John Shortell, bartender for Peter Killeen, 24 Varick Street. Each bartender was charged with having sold beer last Sunday.

Policemen Keleher, Kane, and Homler of the Leonard Street Police Station arraigned Peter Donohue, upon they had arrested on a warrant. The policemen saw Donohue selling five men beer last Sunday. They looked through a rear window in the saloon and saw the sales, but could not obtain entrance to the saloon.

The same policemen peeped through the fanlight of the saloon of Michael Hart, 399 Greenwich Street, and saw the bartender, James Berrigan, serve liquor to eleven men. The policemen were unable to get admission, and a warrant was issued for Berrigan's arrest.

Patrick Lalnsky was arrested Monday by the same policemen for selling liquor in his saloon, at 408 Greenwich Street, without a license. The license expired July 27.

Policeman Hahn of the Mulberry Street Station arraigned Pallagrino Zuglo of 243 Mulberry Street on a charge of excise violation. Hahn saw a boy go into the saloon with a can last Sunday. He waited until the can was filled, and then attempted to seize it as Zuglo was handing it out. The latter, however, pulled the can through the hole. Hahn arrested Zuglo on a warrant.

All were held in $100 bail for Special Sessions.

TWO USELESS KINDS OF BOMBS.

Mr. Roosevelt Cares Not for the Sawdust or the Newspaper Variety.

President Roosevelt laughed yesterday over the "bomb" which was sent to him through the mails Monday.

"I didn't even see this 'bomb,'" he said. "I don't concern myself about such things. It wouldn't make any difference whether it was dynamite or anything else, but this sawdust 'bomb' is cuite in keeping with some of the newspaper attacks on us. They are also sawdust 'bombs.'"

As to the enforcement of the excise law Sunday, Mr. Roosevelt said that, without a single exception, the reports he had received went to show that the law was being enforced rigidly.

Blue Laws in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Thirty-four Jewish and negro merchants, who were arrested for violating the blue law of 1794 by selling on Sunday, were arraigned to-day before Magistrate South. A dozen of the number were fined $4 and costs and the costs were imposed upon the remainder. The violators were all small shopkeepers in the southern section of the city.

An Inhospitable Small Boy.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The death of the venerable Simon Lamprell recalls an old Marblehead story. Once upon a time a native of Marblehead and a New-Yorker went from Boston to call upon him, and, some ancient landmark having been removed, the Marblehead man lost his way, whereupon the New-Yorker addressed a small boy, critically examining the pair from a point of vantage, with: "Hi, youngster, where does Mr. Lamprell live?" "None of yer business!" responded the youngster, climbing down for the material wherewith to execute the proverbial instruction as to the stranger, and to "rock him out of town." "You boy," cried the Marblehead man, "you steer for Mr. Lamperell's, quick." Herewith he exhibited a "rock," and the future navigator "steered," remarking, as he slipped out his forelock for good-by and gratitude for the dime given him by Mr. Lamprell's gate: "I thought you were two fools from Salem!"

Does Away with Its Baltimore Ferry.

From The Baltimore American, Aug. 4.

Beginning to-day, all Baltimore and Ohio freight trains, as well as passenger, will go through the Belt Line tunnel, instead of crossing the harbor on the transfer boat John W. Garrett, as formerly. The electric locomotive will haul all freight trains and all engines burning soft coal through the tunnel, in order that smoke may be avoided as much as possible. The transfer boat John W. Garrett will be given a rest. Just what use is to be made of her has not been definitely decided. It was suggested some time ago to send her to New-York for service in the harbor there, and this may be done.

Edison's Definition of Electricity.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

Congressman O. M. Hall of this State tells this story of Edison: The latter appeared before the Committee on Patents to make an argument on some proposed bill. Mr. Hall, prefacing his question with an apology for the ignorance of the committee concerning electricity, asked Edison if he could tell the committee what electricity is. "Oh, yes," said the wizard, "it is a mysterious fluid about which nothing is known." The argument then proceeded.

A Revenue Cutter on Crutches.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

The revenue cutter Windom, which will try to go down the river from Dubuque, in its progress will resemble a cripple leaning on the shoulders of two assistants. As the river is so low, it is impossible for the Windom, which draws six feet, to get down unless some artificial means is found to raise its keel. To this end two barges are to be lashed to the cutter, and, so buoyed up, it is thought that it will be possible to get down the river.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron Schwerin of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman William J. White of Cleveland is at the Holland.

—James S. Ewing, United States Minister to Belgium, is at the Murray Hill.

—George B. Harris, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is at the Albemarle.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Major James Forney, United States Marine Corps, are at the Hoffman.

—Judge Nathan Goff of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine are at the Astor.

BRADFORD THEIR LEADER

Mrs. Smith Tells of the Counterfeiting Gang in West Hoboken.

THE DENTIST NOT YET CAPTURED

The Woman's Claim of Innocence—Her Bail $85,000 and that of the Others $15,000 Each—No Paper Circulated.

Gilt-edged security to the amount of $80,000 can secure temporary liberty for Sidney Smith, William E. Brockway, William S. Wagner, and Abbie L. Smith, charged by William P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, with counterfeiting five-hundred-dollar United States gold bonds and one-hundred-dollar Bank of Montreal notes.

The bail in the case of the men was fixed at $15,000 each, and in that of the woman, who is not Smith's wife, but almost a total stranger to him, at $35,000, by United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, yesterday. The woman, he said, will have three charges of felony, involving forty-five years imprisonment, preferred against her, and she is considered the most important prisoner of the four, as it was at her house, 542 Ann Street, West Hoboken, that the counterfeiting, both of paper and notes, was done, and that the principal exhibits for the Government were seized.

The Secret Service officers said last night that Orlando E. Bradford, the dentist, banker of the counterfeiters, who escaped from custody in his flat, 514 Third Avenue, last Sunday morning, had not been recaptured, in spite of the activity of the Government officers and the invoking of every aid that could be suggested to head off his flight or discover his whereabouts.

Operatives Colligan and Burns, who were left to guard Bradford in the flat, were put on waiting orders, that is to say, that while they are not suspended, they will not be employed in Secret Service work until a decision in regard to their case is arrived at by the Treasury Department.

Chief Hazen, it was reported yesterday, had been forced to act heroically because of the escape of Dentist Bradford, and to shape a plan to get the custody of persons allied with the three men and the woman now under arrest. Mr. Hazen was in all parts of this city, Hoboken, and Jersey City yesterday, and consulted United States Commissioner Shields and United States Marshal McCarthy, besides directing the movements of all the operatives of his division that could be mustered into active service.

Chief Hazen and Commissioner Shields would not say if a rumor that several warrants had been issued in the counterfeiting case was true, or that a further seizure of counterfeiting apparatus was expected.

The disposition of the prisoners arrested at West Hoboken and Rockaway and in this city occupied the attention of Commissioner Romaine yesterday morning. Sidney Smith, Brockway, and Wagner were first arraigned before him in his office, in the Weldon Building, Jersey City, with Henry Smith, Mrs. Abbie L. Smith's son, who was not treated as under arrest, but discharged under surveillance. The prisoners were in charge of Operative Esquirell and United States Marshal Daly, who took them from the custody of Chief of Police Murphy, Brockway was handcuffed to Esquirell, and the other prisoners were handcuffed together, despite Wagner's energetic protest that it was "not right."

Mr. Hazen and Operative Bagg of the New-York Bureau and United States District Attorney John H. Beekman were with Commissioner Romaine. Milton W. Smith, who claimed to be Sidney Smith's brother, said he appeared for the prisoners, but he was disregarded after he failed to meet a challenge to prove that he was a lawyer.

Brockway appeared to be the most keen-witted of those in custody, and, after District Attorney Beekman had advised that the formality of asking the prisoners if they demanded a formal examination be dispensed with, and that they be committed on a formal but holding complaint because more precise charges would be afterward prepared, Mr. Romaine decided to commit the defendants under Section 5,430 of the United States Revised Statutes, which makes it a felony to have counterfeit currency or any means of producing it.

Here the aged forger demurred. When he was searched he had in his pockets $805—counting a five-hundred-dollar gold note and a one-hundred-dollar note of the Bank of Montreal.

"If you want me to answer for that bill," he exclaimed, referring to the five-hundred-dollar note, "I'll bet any money it's genuine, and so's the other. It cost me $300, and I got the other for three-quarters per cent. discount. Send the gold note to the Treasurer of the United States and see if he doesn't say it's a good bill."

"Well," said the Commissioner, "the charge is that it's a counterfeit."

"And I know," insisted the prisoner, "that it's genuine."

A commitment was made out for Brockway, and when Sidney Smith was arraigned Operative Bagg had drawn up the following affidavit:

George R. Bagg, being duly sworn on his oath, says that he is a Secret Service operative of the Treasury Department of the United States, with headquarters at the city of New-York. That on or about the first day of July, 1894, and since that date, one Sidney Smith did, within the United States and within the State of New-Jersey, have in control, custody, or or possession part of a plate on which has been printed or may be printed counterfeit notes or obligations of the Bank of Montreal of the Dominion of Canada of the denomination of $100, and that the said Sidney Smith engraved or assisted in engraving a plate or part thereof, in similitude of a plate designed for the printing of the genuine issue of the obligations of said Bank of Montreal, of the Dominion of Canada.

That the following is a copy of the note printed from such engraved plate or part thereof:

Paid-up capital, $6,000,000	Paid-up capital, $6,000,000.
$100.	$100.
The Bank of Montreal will pay to bearer on demand	
One Hundred Dollars.	One Hundred Dollars.
Montreal, 5 June, 1871.	
$100.	E. H. KING, President. One Hundred Dollars.

That the engraving of said plate is contrary to the provisions of Section 6 of the act of the United States of May 16, 1884, supp., p. 429.

And deponent further says that the said Sidney Smith has been and is engaged in engraving a plate in the likeness of a plate for the printing of an obligation of the United States of the gold coin certificates of the United States of the denomination of five hundred dollars, ($500,) and that such engraving or printing was done without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and that the said Sidney Smith had the said engraved plate in his possession, all contrary to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 5,430, and against the peace and dignity of the same.

Wherefore deponent asks that said Sidney Smith may be apprehended and held for said offense.

A like technical charge was made against Wagner and he, Smith, and Brockway were taken to the Hudson County Jail.

Mrs. Abbie L. Smith was then brought to the Commissioner's office. In the corridor he son, Henry, who is a neat and handsome young man, threw his arms round her and cried like a child. She bit her lips, controlled her emotion, and went tearless before Mr. Romaine. "In view of the fact that a vignette of Lincoln, for the $500 note, and silk or fibre paper for printing the notes were found in her room in the Ann Street house, and that the counterfeiters met and had their workshop and apparatus there, the commitment in her case, made the bail at $35,000, in order to make it impossible for her to be at large before the examination by Commissioner Romaine Aug. 14.

At the Hudson County Jail the officials indulged in many jokes about the Ludlow Street Jail delivery, and appeared quite confident of holding the four new prisoners securely. No extra precautions were taken, and no extra guards were employed. The three men were put in the general prison, among all sorts of delinquents and malefactors, but were locked up so that only one was at large at a time among fourscore miscellaneous prisoners. Mrs. Abbie L. Smith was given full liberty in the women's ward, on the third story.

Brockway, who occupied Cell No. 7 on the ground floor of the general prison, was pleasant and facetious when he talked with a reporter for The New-York Times. In appearance he strikingly resembles John Brown, the abolitionist, only he has now a snowy beard and mustache. The old forger was reading a book of detective exploits, and he appeared shy at being caught at such pastime.

"I had," he remarked, apologetically, "nothing to read, and a prisoner here lent me this.

"I am in no trouble over the five-hundred-dollar gold note or the one-hundred-dollar Canadian note. They are genuine. To think that in his old age, and with all his experience, William Brockway should be considered 'slack' enough to have counterfeit money on him when caught! No, no! I came by both notes honestly, and they're 'good money.' I changed the big note for a business man who would not like to get his name in print, and I discounted the other for a Canadian six months ago.

"As to the other charges they may bring against me, I have nothing to say, as I have not yet seen a lawyer. But they can make little against me. Yes, I know Bradford as a dentist, both in New-York and at Ann Street, and Mrs. Smith and Sidney Smith. I know Wagner a little, and went fishing with Smith.

"I kept the pledge I made when my thirty years' sentence by Judge Benedict for forging $204,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds was suspended fifteen years ago. My conviction in 1883 for forging Morris and Essex bonds was a 'railroading.' A man at the St. Denis Hotel owed me $5,000, and he had the bonds in two valises. To save himself, he said I put the bonds in his valise. I had a record as a forger, and was convicted.

"It's true I was a collegian, and at Yale, but I don't care to talk of that. For fifteen years I have done no crooked work. I have been bookkeeper for a tailor, and recently I planned and helped to build the Boulevard Hotel at Rockaway, so that I can furnish some evidence as to industry."

Sidney Smith, who is a son of Charles Smith, bond and note forger, is bald, hook-nosed, and watery-eyed. He was walking with his head bent in a crowd of prisoners when he was spoken to. He had nothing to say about his strait, but was anxious to deny that he was the husband of the woman prisoner or that even social relations had existed between them. So far from this the truth was that they were all but strangers.

"I suppose that I'm in for it and have got to swim," remarked the prisoner, Wagner, who is a handsome young man, with regular features, in which a strong, straight nose is conspicuous, "but Sidney Smith is a total stranger to me. I know Brockway and Bradford by sight, no more. They rented part of Mrs. Smith's house, and I think so much of her that I say frankly if I had known their business and that the United States officers were after them, Mrs. Smith would never have been arrested. That is all I care to say."

Mrs. Abbie L. Smith, whose liberty is barred by the $35,000 bail demanded, is an interesting prisoner, because of the circumstances of her arrest and her extreme frankness. She is, she says, forty-four years old, but retains much of her brunette beauty, has a trim figure, and is active and vivacious.

"My maiden name," she said, in telling her history, "was Bailey, and I was born at Bangor, Me. My maternal grandfather, Adrian L. Ellis, was a figure in his time as a littérateur, and his biography is part of the history of the State of Maine. One of my sisters is Lillian, wife of Hiram M. Jones of 118 High Street, Brooklyn. The other day she told a story of robbery that the police did not credit.

"I married Gideon C. Smith, traveling salesman. Two years ago each of us sued for divorce on the ground of abandonment in Masachusetts. My means gave out, so that he prosecuted his suit and won. When I last heard of him he was in Boston. My mother is living with my sister Lillian.

"The young man Wagner comes of an excellent family of Newport. His father married a second wife, who was a tyrant to his children. William left home ten or twelve years ago, and came to board with me and my husband. We were then living at Brookland, Mass., and William was a companion for my boy, Henry L. Smith, and both became electricians, and up to our arrest, were working as such.

"When my husband obtained his divorce, I, Henry, and William came West. The boys went to work. I stopped for some time at the Hotel Continental, in Hoboken, and resumed my maiden name. Then I took a house before I built the Ann Street house of a man named Hughes.

"Now, I have to say it, but Dr. Bradford was the son of my father's sister. I always looked up to him as a rich professional man, and visited him at his office as a relative. He treated me nicely when the boys were out of work. I repaid what he lent me.

"Last September when I was disheartened because Henry and William were out of employment, I decided on giving up the house. Dr. Bradford told me to keep it, and hired the upper part of it and took possession. He said he had inventions that wanted working on before they could be patented, and instructed me to let no one go to his rooms, or to enter them myself, as the least hint outside might lose him a fortune.

"Brockway next appeared, and he was constantly in Dr. Bradford's rooms. The doctor said he was interested in his dental and surgical appliances. One day woman's curiosity induced me to go in the rooms. I found nothing amiss, but Dr. Bradford found that his place was invaded. I confessed, and his rage terrified me. He acted like a wild animal. Little by little he hypnotized me, and I would have been willing to do wrong or right, as he told me, but I always did right.

"I found the vignette which they say will do me so much harm in a waste-paper basket, and the fibre paper found in my room was found by Wagner and put on the kitchen mantel, and after that in my room, by him.

"Sidney Smith, whom I had never seen before, came as a workman for D. Bradford only a week before I was arrested. From him I had my first knowledge of absolute wrong-doing in my house. He heard Mr. and Mrs. Wagner talking about the fibre paper, and told me not to say anything, as there were things in the house that would send every one in it to jail for life. From what I have said, judge whether I am innocent, or a victim, or a counterfeiter and an accomplice."

Chief Hazen said late last night that he had no news of Dr. Bradford, and had not yet determined whether the notes taken from Brockway were genuine or counterfeit.

As to the counterfeiting plot, he said that the scheme to flood the country with the five-hundred-dollar-notes was nipped just as the counterfeiters had succeedd in making a paper equal to Treasury paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The arrest of the gang of counterfeiters in West Hoboken Saturday night and Sunday is one of the most important made in several years by the secret service. The crowd had been under surveillance for many weeks, it being the intention of the Secret Service to permit them to perfect their plans fully, so that when they were apprehended the evidence would be sufficient to make their conviction a certainty.

It is stated that so close was the espionage upon them by the officers, that none of the notes made by them have been placed on the market. When the haul was made a large number of finished notes were captured, and many more in process of completion, so that the gang was taken into custody just at the moment when they had gathered together the greates amount of incriminating stuff, and just in time to prevent the public from becoming losers by their operations.

Dr. Bradford is said to be a very shrewd operator, and Brockway is one of the most dangerous counterfeiters in the country. The work of the latter is all of a high class, and in handling but large notes and securities, many of which he has, in the past, successfully put into circulation.

Rosecrans and Chickamauga.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A gentleman of this city intimately connected with the proposed dedication of the Chickamauga Battle Park writes us on the Rosecrans matter. He says that his understanding is that the Secretary of War and the National Park Commission have treated the old commander with all courtesy and respect, and that he would have been assigned to a prominent place in the proceedings of Sept. 19 and 20 if he had been in such physical condition as to enable him to travel from California to Tennessee. His physicians, however, were of opinion that the trip would be fatal to him, hence would not permit it.

Gifts to Hebrew Charities.

The executors of the late Eugene Kelly have caused to be distributed, through James Selligman, the following amounts to Hebrew charitable institutions:

Hebrew Lying-In Society	$237.50
Mount Sinai Training School	237.50
Bright Side Nursery	237.50
Lebanon Hospital	237.50
Beth Israel Hospital	237.50
Young Men's Hebrew Association	237.50
Mount Sinai Hospital	475.00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	475.00
Montefiore Home	475.00
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	475.00
Emanuel Sisterhood	475.00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	475.00
Hebrew Free School Association	475.00
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children	475.00
Jewish Prisoners' Association	475.00
The Educational Alliance	475.00
United Hebrew Charities	1,900.00
Hebrew Technical School	1,425.00
Total	$9,500.00

Frank Dewis in a Critical Condition.

Frank Dewis, a painter, twenty-six years old, of 1,716 Second Avenue, who was shot in the right breast Monday night by Louis Altoro, an Italian, thirty-five years old, of 437 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, is in a critical condition in the Harlem Hospital.

Abraham Odell, twenty-three years old, of 225 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Teresa Lincker, twenty-five years old, of 225 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, who were present when the shooting occurred were arraigned before Magistrate Mott at the Harlem Court yesterday, and committed without bail to await the result of Dewis's injuries.

GEN. COLLIS IS ACCUSED

Phœnix Clubmen Say He Forced Office Holders to Vote with Him.

MEETING SAID TO HAVE BEEN PACKED

Deputy Commissioner, It Is Alleged, Brought In Outsiders and Threatened to Discharge City Employes.

Several members of the Phoenix Club charged Gen. Collis yesterday with threatening to dismiss from the service of the city members of the club who are office holders in the Public Works Department if they did not cast their votes in club matters in accordance with his instructions.

The Phoenix Club is a Republican organization in the new Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where Gen. Collis lives. It was formed three years ago as a Harrison and Morton campaign club, and its members soon felt strong enough to rent rooms at 61 East Eighty-sixth Street. When the city reapportionment was proposed, the club was fortunate in being the chief Republican organization in the new Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It was honored by the inclusion of Gen. Collis, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and his son Lloyd on its roll of membership.

Great things in the way of patronage were expected from this conjunction, and as a proof of the club's loyalty to the General's interests its influence was used to place his son Lloyd on the County Committee, where has father could not sit, as he was an office holder.

There was a row in the club Monday night which led to the calling in of policemen. As in many other disturbances, the sight of a policeman's shield was all that was needed to restore order. When Gen. Collis had time for reflection he found himself, his son Lloyd, and several members of the Hell Gate and Yorkville Clubs on the sidewalk, while his opponents were inside the clubhouse passing resolutions which described his conduct as "un-American and un-Republican."

Gen. Collis gives the following as his official account of the row:

"Last night, when the meeting assembled, a few malcontents, who were headed by Dr. Palmer, Alderman Parker, and Otto Irving Wise, who seems to find his residence as often as he does his politics, showed a disposition for acrimonious debate. I thought this would be very unfortunate, and I appealed to the meeting in the most conciliatory language possible, and stated that, in order to avoid disorder that would possibly lead to no good result, and in order to get a good, square vote upon the subject before the meeting, I would move to lay the amendment to the constitution upon the table. This motion was overwhelmingly carried.

"I then addressed the Chair, and said that, with the same motive and for the purpose of giving the members of the club an opportunity to get together and discuss their affairs and heal their dissensions, which they evidently were not prepared to do last night, I would move to adjourn. This resolution was carried amid great confusion, headed by Otto Irving Wise, who jumped upon a table, and it looked as though blows would be struck. The large majority of the bona fide members of the club immediately left the hall, no business having been transacted, whereupon the malcontents remained in the room, and what business they transacted or pretended to transact I do not know."

When a reporter for The New-York Times went to the Phoenix Club last night he found about a dozen members of the club sitting out on the balcony discussing the General's official account. Among them were James Chrystie, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Samuel Garrison, who described himself as the parliamentarian of the club. Mr. Garrison began:

"Gen. Collis, last week, held two caucuses in his own house to capture the club at Monday's meeting. He rigged up a scheme and brought a lot of members from the Hell Gate and Yorkville Clubs to swamp our votes. When he found he couldn't do it he had to get out with his band of office holders. The account he has given of the meeting is all wrong.

"When John Harper, the President of the club, rapped his gavel for order, Gen. Collis got up. He made a speech in favor of harmony and all that, and ended by moving the amendment to the constitution of the club which had been previously set down for discussion.

"This resolution was carried by an overwhelming vote. In fact, nobody voted against it. Then, without sitting down, Gen. Collis moved that the resolution should be laid on the table. This was deliberately contradicting his first resolution, because it would have made it null and void. Then we wanted the roll called, as it should be, in order to keep the Yorkville and Hell Gate intruders from voting as members. The row began at this time and we called in the police.

"When Gen. Collis and his following saw that they were licked, they went out, and we held the meeting and elected new officers for the club."

Mr. Chrystie then filled in the gaps in Mr. Garrison's statement. He said:

"The primaries to elect delegates to the conventions are to be held next week, and the General wanted to use the club for his own purposes. So he held two caucuses in his own house and gave out that if any employe in the Public Works Department voted against him he would lose his job."

"How do you know that?" asked the reporter.

"Because the office holders themselves told me, and I stake my word that it is true. I will not give you their names, because they would lose their bread and butter if I did. We proposed to elect the officers of the club every six months, instead of every twelve. This was the amendment to the constitution which was to be proposed.

"Gen. Collis, when he found he was likely to be beaten, tried a Philadelphia dodge on us by bringing in employes of the Public Works Department, who were members of two other clubs in the old Twenty-fifth Assembly District. He counted on having things his own way because John Harper, the President of the club, was ready to do his bidding.

"When the row began, Harper intended to adjourn the meeting, but he was so excited that the gavel dropped from his hand before he had time to do so. As he left the chair, I, as Vice President, stepped into it, and the meeting went right on.

"We elected Dr. De Lancey Carter President, by a vote of 52 to 4, and then elected our other officers. Dr. Carter said when he took the chair that this was neither to be a Platt club nor a Brookfield club, but was to take its orders from the State Committee. The new officers are in possession, and any one who likes may try to oust them."

"Why did you describe the conduct of Gen. Collis as un-American and un-Republican?" asked the reporter.

"Because he proposed a harmony resolution, then a counter resolution without sitting down, and wanted to carry it by the votes of outsiders who were employes of the Public Works Department," was the reply.

"Why did you and Gen. Collis fall out?" was asked.

"Well," said one of the members, who had not previously spoken, "we expected some patronage, and we did not get it. The General thought he carried the club in his waistcoat pocket and did not find out his mistake until he wanted us for the primaries. All he succeeded in doing was to lose a member on the County Committee.

"It used to be three Platt men against two Brookfield men. Now he has only his own son to keep up his end on the County Committee. He lost the Hell Gate Club about a month ago, and he is sure to lose the Yorkville Club. When you promise patronage it is a good thing to be a man of your word."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—David Jackson, forty-three years old, of 23 East Thirty-second Street, fell in front of an Eighth Avenue horse car at Murray and Church Streets yesterday afternoon and was slightly hurt. He made no complaint against the driver.

—Notice has been given that the Normandie-by-the-Sea, near Seabright, N. J., will remain open until Sept. 15. The hotel is still under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Special rates are offered for August and September.

—The Double X Coterie Club gave a reception last evening at the club rooms on Second Avenue. The festivities were considerably enlivened by the presence of several vaudeville artists and "Troop A" Band.

—The Sunday school of the Metropolitan Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, will hold a special jubilee service to-night.

Long Island.

—The Rev. Dr. James Speer has resigned as pastor of the Brentwood Presbyterian Church and will become a lay reader in the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Speer has staunchly upheld Dr. Briggs in his troubles with the Union Theological Seminary, and gives as his reasons for leaving the Presbyterian Church that he can no longer accept its teachings. The Rev. Mr. Speer is Chapiain of the New-York City Insane Farm, at Central Islip.

—By direction of the Board of Trustees of the town of Oyster Bay guide boards were erected at all road crossings. In many places the boards were removed as fast as they were put up. There is talk of offering a reward for the arrest of the persons responsible for the destruction of the boards.

—It is expected that the work of cutting an inlet to connect Shinnecock Bay with the ocean will be commenced in a few days. The Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the work. It is believed that the inlet will restore fish and clams to the bay.

—Rockville Centre has elected the following village officers: President—Charles W. Hayes; Treasurer—Alexander Davidson; Collector—James McCarthy; Trustees—Edwin Wallace and Edwin D. Seabury.

—The Long Island Sound, a weekly newspaper published at Whitestone, has been sold by ex-Justice Overton, it founder, to Charles B. Westervelt.

—The Rev. F. G. Leonard has been installed as pastor of the Southold Universalist Church. He is from Maine.

—The Ward memorial clock tower at Roslyn is nearing completion.

Yonkers.

—In the foreclosure suit of Annie T. Slosson against William J. Wallace and others, Referee John W. Alexander yesterday sold, at public auction, the property at 25 and 27 North Broadway. The Slosson mortgage is $15,000, and Mr. Huggins of New-York has a mortgage of $5,000 on the property. William J. Wallace was the buyer, at $13,500.

—The stationery store of George Bruce, at 3 Dock Street, near Police Headquarters, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and a small amount of money and some goods were carried away. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open a skylight.

—Owing to the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the Board of Water Commissioners on Monday afternoon. It is understood, however, that the proposal of Dougherty & Berrigan for the work of pipe laying was the most favorable.

—A number of colored young men met on Monday evening for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the organization of a political club. Sterling Lambert was chosen temporary Chairman and D. C. Crier temporary Secretary.

—August Nitsch and Theodore Heinrichs of Holsatia Lodge, D. O. H., have gone to Poughkeepsie to attend the convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Harugarl, which will today begin a three days' session.

—Kitching Post, G. A. R., intends to celebrate the birthday of Past Department Commander John C. Shotts, at the post room, Warburton Building, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14.

—The Palisade Boat Club will be represented in the junior eight-oared shell race in the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association on the Harlem River next Sa

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THE TEMPERANCE JUBILEE

Silver Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

TO HAVE A BIG PARADE TO-NIGHT

Archbishops Corrigan and Ryan and Mgr. Satolli to Take Part in the Conference--Arrival of Delegates.

The silver jubilee convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will be opened at 9 o'clock this morning in Columbus Hall, in Sixtieth Street, near Ninth Avenue.

A short address of welcome will be delivered by Father O'Calahan, who is at the head of the union in this city, and general directions will be given to delegates and their friends as to the programme for the week. The delegates will then march in a body to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated Mgr. Satolli pontificating.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will preach a sermon and the sanctuary will be occupied by Archbishop Corrigan and a number of visiting prelates and clergy.

The afternoon will be devoted to a business session in Columbus Hall, and reception of fraternal delegates from other organizations. The most interesting feature of the day will be the parade of visiting and local societies, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne will be in charge of the parade. He has devoted considerable time to perfecting the details of the parade, and is confident that it will be an interesting spectacle. Aside from the mere display, semi-martial in character, with bands and drum corps, he believes that it will serve as an object lesson to New-York. The leaders of the temperance movement wish to impress on the citizens of the metropolis that, in the words of Father Doyle, the name "Catholic stands unmistakably for temperance, and that the Church proposes to fight the saloon in this city as no other power has done."

About 5,000 persons will participate in the parade, which will start promptly at 6 o'clock from the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, the various associations and companies falling in line from the side streets. The line of march will be down the Boulevard to Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, down Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street, thence through Thirty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, then westward, pasing in review before Mayor Strong at his residence, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street. The paraders will then proceed to Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue, where they will take part in a public demonstration in the hall.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall, it is expected, will be one of the most notable demonstations yer held in this city in behalf of the temperance cause.

Mayor Strong will probably preside, and the following gentlemen will make addresses: Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop Corrigan, President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, Commissioner Murray of the Excise Board, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Senator O'Sullivan, Victor J. Dowling, Vicar General Mooney, the Rev. Walter Elliott, Gen. O'Beirne, and James M. Cleary, President of the union.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in the Church of the Paulists this morning. There will also be morning and afternoon sessions of the convention, and in the evening an informal reception and concert will be given in Columbus Hall.

The visiting temperance societies which are uniformed will have a competitive drill in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, at 8 o'clock in the evening. A beautiful silk United States flag will be presented to the winner. On its staff the names of the winners and donors, with a record of the occasion, will be placed. The judges who have consented to preside at the drill are Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. Jason G. McCook, Fire Commissioner Austin Ford, Col. Heman Dowd, and Col. E. C. Atkinson.

Business meetings will be held on Friday and Saturday will be devoted to an excursion to Iona Park for the visitors.

The delegates to the convention began to arrive in the city at an early hour yesterday, those from Philadelphia, which is the banner city of the union, being the first to arrive. The Philadelphia delegates, 200 strong, are under the leadership of the Rev. Father Hanahan. Almost the entire delegation found accommodations at the Hotel Empire, where quarters have been provided for two or three hundred more delegates. The Philadelphia delegation includes the Father Matthew Club, which arrived in the city late Tuesday night. The club made the journey from Philadelphia on bicycles. The members are athletic young men, and make an excellent appearance on their wheels. Another novel club with the Philadelphia people is the Axe Club. All of the members marched into the city carrying axes, which are presumably the symbols of destruction to the liquor traffic.

Delegates from the New-England States arrived in the afternoon. There were several hundred of them, the majority being quartered at the Hotel Grenoble, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. A large delegation from Boston arrived at midnight.

Delegates from the smaller cities in New-York and adjacent States are quartered in hotels and apartment houses all over the city, and several hundred have found accommodations in Brooklyn.

It is expected that fully 5,000 more delegates from the West and South will arrive in the city to-day.

The visitors may easily be known by their badges, which are on sale at the leading hotels in the city. In addition to the badge, which is of white metal on a background of red, white, and blue, many delegates wear the white ribbons of the union, or a white ribbon. Among the Philadelphia delegates are several negro men and their wives. One of the officers of the union said that there will be, in all, about twenty-five negro delegates at the jubilee.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARS

Effort Made to Rob Mrs. Bremer's House in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 6.—A daring attempt at daylight robbery was made this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. A. Bremer, 231 Amity Street. The Bremers have leased the house for the Summer, and the women of the family are occupying it.

They went walking this afternoon, and returned before 5 o'clock. When they went up stairs they found that an upper rear window has been broken, and discovered other traces of intruders. A search, however, failed to indicate that anything was missing, and it is thought that the parties were frightened away by the return of the family.

It was found that a twenty-foot ladder which stood in the back yard had been made use of by the burglars in their work, as it had been removed from its accustomed place.

William H. Roe, who resides next door to the Bremers, states that he heard the rear wire door slam twice just before the family returned, but thought nothing of it.

The Bremers say they believe an effort was made to break into the house last Sunday night, as they then heard their dog barking furiously. The house is in the centre of of the village, and in a thickly populated neighborhood.

Women Narrowly Escape Drowning.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Hendrickson and Mrs. Crawford, two Summer visitors, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. While in bathing they got out of their depth, and became frightened. Their cries and the screams of others in the party, all of whom were women, attracted the attention of two men living near the shore, but some distance from the scene of the accident.

The men launched a boat and reached the two women just as they were on the point of sinking. Mrs. Hendrickson was unconscious and it required hard work to restore her to consciousness. Mrs. Crawford recovered quickly after being rescued.

Syndicate to Buy Granite Quarries.

BARRE, Vt., Aug. 6.—It is reported here that a big syndicate is being formed with members in various parts of the country to purchase all the large granite plants in this section.

CAPT. EAKINS MAKES A DENIAL

Gertie Long, He Said, Had Not the Nerve to Tell Her Prepared Story Before the Lexow Committee.

Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, whose trial before the Police Commissioners on charges made by the Parkhurst society for failing to suppress disorderly houses is to be resumed Friday, went to Police Headquarters yesterday to get permission from President Roosevelt to take a few days' vacation.

Concerning the testimony given Monday by Gertie Long, who named a number of policemen to whom she claimed she gave money regularly, the Captain had this to say:

"This woman has been a street walker for twenty years. The story that she told on the stand yesterday was fixed up last Summer for her to tell before the Lexow committee, but she did not have the nerve. Her statements that she paid policemen in my precinct during the time I have been in command there are false. The officers named by her whom she said she paid since Jan. 1 are all good policemen."

Capt. Eakins was asked whether he expected to be acquitted of the charges.

"I don't expect much here," he said. "The Parkhurst people have been in my precinct ever since the Lexow investigation last Summer, and they are there yet. All they have accomplished during this time is one raid. While I have been at the trial here they have been moving around my precinct trying to get evidence against me. They had nothing against me until I wanted to be retired, when they came out with these charges.

"For aught I know, they may have more charges to present. The time specified in the charges on which I have been tried was between Jan. 1 and May 15. The agents have been in my precinct every day since May 15, and you can't tell but that they may be after me again. However, I am indifferent now. As I said before, I don't expect much."

Commissioner Roosevelt was asked yesterday whether the board would take any action in the cases of the patrolmen to whom Gertie Long said she gave money. The men she mentioned are Zimmerman, Crinnion, Gilmartin, Danregan, Schock, McConnell, Connors, Dolan, Leeson, Seybeck, Quinlan, Tierney, Jenkins, Kennedy, McCourt, and O'Rourke. Mr. Roosevelt said he could not tell at present what would be done.

It is understood, however, that an investigation will be begun immediately, and that charges will be made against the accused men.

Policeman Maloney to be Tried.

Charges were entertained yesterday against Policeman Thomas F. Maloney of the Leonard Street Station, who is accused by William Edgar, Jr., of 241 Washington Street, with having arrested him on an unlawful charge of being drunk and disorderly because he refused to lend money to the policeman. Maloney will be tried Thursday.

Mounted Squad's New Commander.

Sergt. Eagan of the Park police, who has been on duty in the Arsenal, in Central Park, for some time, took charge of the mounted squad yesterday. The squad has hitherto been in charge of a Roundsman. Sergt. Eagan is considered one of the best horsemen in the department.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE

From Sub-Treasury $350,000 Was Withdrawn Yesterday—More May Be Sent —Market Not Disturbed.

Gold to the amount of $350,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Europe to-day. Hard & Rand, coffee importers, who took $250,000 of it, said the transaction was purely commercial, to settle an indebtedness, and that gold had been taken because rates for foreign exchange bills were abnormally high. Nesslage & Fuller, bullion dealers, took the remaining $100,000.

Talk was heard of additional shipments by Thursday by W. H. Crossman & Brother and Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., the coffee firms which turned to banking and shipped the bulk of last week's exports. Mr. Crossman said his house had not fully decided what to do. Cable transfers, supposed to have been issued by that house, were offered in the market by brokers yesterday. The amount to be taken by the house, according to report, is $1,000,000. This, with the other shipments, would make the week's exports about equal to last week.

The prospect has not disturbed either the security market or the bond syndicate. Indications appeared yesterday, indeed, in a softening of rates of exchange, that the new-comers in this line may be treading on dangerous ground, and that the small profits they have scalped may be offset suddenly, if they venture much further out of their element, by free market offerings of cotton and wheat bills.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—There was received at the Philadelphia Mint to-day, from the United States Assay office in New-York, $5,000,000 in gold bars. A like shipment will be received to-morrow. The gold was delivered in small iron-bound wooden boxes, each containing about 165 pounds of the precious metal. No particular significance attaches to the shipment. It is made about once a year, when sufficient bullion has been stored in the New-York office to warrant a transfer. The gold is stored away until it shall be needed for coining.

LOUIS SILBERT'S CURIOUS PROCEEDING

Used Himself as a Bait to Catch a Thief, and Caught One.

Louis Silbert of 404 West Forty-eighth Street fell asleep while sitting on the stoop of his house early Monday morning. He was awakened by some one fumbling in his pockets, and discovered that he had been robbed of $20.

Silbert, for the purpose of capturing the thief, went out on his stoop at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, sat down, and pretended to fall asleep, but kept his eyelids slightly open.

A young man went toward him in a short time, stopped, and seeing Silbert, looked up and down the street, and then quietly ascended the stoop and sat alongside the supposed sleeper.

He nudged Silbert slightly, and, as he did not move, the fellow slipped his hand into Silbert's pocket. Silbert then grabbed him and yelled.

Policeman John J. Quinn responded, and arrested the wounld-be pickpocket, William Anderson, twenty-three years old, of 465 West Forty-seventh Street, but he wasn't the man who took Silbert's $20.

Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, committed the defendant on a charge of attempted larceny.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK CASES POSTPONED

District Attorney Ridgway Will Not Press Them Until October.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Morton recently wrote to District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, regarding an application made by Robert Creighton, Secretary of the Citizens' Association for the Abatement of the Newtown Creek Nuisances, asking that the Governor order an extraordinary term of court for the trial of the indictments pending against the occupants of certain factories along Newtown Creek maintaining nuisances thereon.

The District Attorney answers the Governor by a letter, in which he says:

This season of the year would be a very undesirable time to move the indictments. Large numbers of our citizens subject to jury duty are away from the city. The case would involve great preparation, and I fail to see why this case should take precedence over the cases of prisoners in jail. The courts have adjourned until the Fall, and at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the month of October, I will be ready to move these cases for trial.

The Governor will probably take no further steps in the matter.

Fell from His Wagon, Broke His Arm.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—William Schellenberger of 327 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a wagon as he was driving from a ferry-boat this morning. The wheel passed over his arm, breaking it at the elbow. His arm was bandaged at Police Headquarters and he went home.

COL. WARING'S GRIEVANCES

He Says Controller Fitch Is Hampering Him in His Work.

TROUBLE OVER THE DELEHANTY BOAT

He Tells the Board of Estimate He Will Not Submit to Annoyances Due to Mr. Fitch's "Good Politics."

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, returned to his office yesterday after an outing for a few days at Newport, R. I.

One of the things he did was to issue a statement regarding the Delehanty garbage boat, in which he added another chapter to the controversy between himself and Controller Fitch. He complains that he is being hampered in the management of the department by Controller Fitch for the sake of "good politics."

He also made the same complaint at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Controller Fitch is now on his vacation in the Adirondacks, so only one side of the controversy between the two officials was heard yesterday.

In his statement, Col. Waring says:

One of the means that have been used by Controller Fitch to embarrass this department, in accordance with his idea as to what constitutes good politics, has been to prevent the building of the Delehanty boat, which was recommended by the members of Mayor Gilroy's commission, which approved itself to me, and for the construction of which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $33,000 on March 6, 1895. Bids were duly advertised for, and the contract was duly awarded to Lewis Nixon on March 29, 1895.

Controller Fitch then said that the boat should never be built so long as he could prevent it. He did prevent it by a trick; or, to be more explicit, the specifications handed to Nixon had a certain clause stricken out by an officer of this department. The same officer told another man who thought of bidding that that clause was to be stricken out. This man looked into the matter and found that there was no profit in the thing, and went no further. Fitch hunted up this specification and made a technical case of the presentation of two forms of specification to two different bidders, and then kept the whole thing to himself for months, a delay which will ultimately cost the city $800 a day, aggregating, for the five months, about $120,000 loss.

This is the reason why the Delehanty boat is not now in use, and this is the reason why a large sum is being lost by the city to satisfy "good politics."

It is charitable to assume that "good politics" is the only motive in this case, but if Mr. Fitch were the legal attorney of the Barney Dumping Boat Company he could not serve them better than he is now doing.

Col. Waring said yesterday afternoon:

"The statement embodies about all I have to say now. I am greatly hampered by Controller Fitch's attitude. I wish to see things moving forward in my department, and it is extremely vexatious to have obstacles apparently thrown purposely in my way.

"There are at present those important matters which involve the saving of much money to the city. There is the Delehanty garbage boat matter that I have explained in the statement. That needs no further comment.

"Then there is my request made last June for a dump at Woolf Avenue and the Harlem River for the annexed district, by which a haul of eight miles for every load taken to the scows might be avoided.

"The third grievance I have at present is the way that Controller Fitch has delayed making a report on my request for funds to purchase bags for street sweepings.

"It is the Controller's disposition evidently to keep these matters 'hung up.' There is nothing more, just at present, but I feel that if I should have another request to make, it would be very likely to share the fate of other plans I have endeavored to institute for the good of the Department of Street Cleaning.

"I attended the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment this morning, and I said practically what I have embodied in my statement. I afterward had a private conversation with Mayor Strong that turned on a variety of subjects, without especial reference to any one matter. I will not say what passed, as we discussed. It was a very friendly talk.

"As for the resolutions offered by Mayor Strong before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requiring me to prepare and submit to the board a notice inviting proposals and bids for disposing of garbage, I know no more now, as to why it was introduced, than I did before I went to Newport. The resolution is still in the hands of the Corporation Counsel."

Deputy Controller Storrs, when his attention was called to Col. Waring's statement, said that he had nothing to say about it. Controller Fitch, he said, is expected to return to the city in about a week.

When the Board of Estimate was in session in the Mayor's office Col. Waring entered and took a seat behind Mayor Strong. When the opportunity arrived Col. Waring asked that the board take action on his plan to purchase hand trucks and canvas bags for the use of street sweepers. His object is to collect street sweepings economically and in the least offensive manner.

Commissioner Waring was told by members of the board that the Controller had not reported on his plan. This stirred the Commissioner up, and he said:

"It is evident that Controller Fitch is playing politics in this matter, and I do not propose to submit to it any longer. He is greatly hampering my administration by withholding that report. I could save $30,000 a month if I were permitted to secure the plant I want. I know that Mr. Fitch told one man it was 'good politics' to 'devil Waring,' and that is why he is delaying his report. It does not annoy me in my private capacity, but as Commissioner of Street Cleaning it annoys me very much."

Acting Controller Storrs, who was sitting with the board, did not reply to Commissioner Waring, and the matter went over until the next meeting.

To Discuss Street Cleaning Work.

There will be a public meeting at the headquarters of Good Government Club G of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, at 758 Eighth Avenue, this evening, at 8:30 o'clock, at which Commissioner Waring will speak.

There will be a general discussion on the work of the Street Cleaning Department.

FIFTY POISONED BY EATING ICE CREAM

Unclean Cans Supposed to Have Caused Illness at a Park Ridge Picnic.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 6.—A large number of persons were poisoned Saturday night by eating ice cream at a picnic given by the Reeves Brass Band in Seven's Park. The ice cream was made by the leader of the band, P. S. Tygert. He and J. A. Fisher were the first to partake of the ice cream, and were the first to become ill. Others complained after eating the ice cream Saturday night, and a large number became ill Sunday and yesterday. All had the same symptoms—pains in the stomach and high fever.

Drs. Bogart and Meer of Park Ridge and a number of physicians from New-York are busy attending those poisoned, among whom are the following: Mrs. John Thorp and family, John Bracknel and family, Mrs. Romaine and family, Miss De Baun and two friends who reside in Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Serven, the owners of the park; James Serven, Miss Maggie Serven, Mr. and Mrs. L. Blackwell, John Bronsel, John D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George Van Zandt, Mrs. D. L. Bogart, Miss Ella Van Zandt, Miss Neille Bogart, Mrs. B. Oakey, and Mrs. J. Bahr.

Many of the sufferers are members of wealthy and well-known families of this section of New-Jersey. Thus far there have been no deaths from the poisoning, but some of the persons who ate the ice cream are in a critical condition. The doctors say they do not think that any case will result fatally.

How the poison got into the ice cream is unknown. An investigation has been started to learn where the poison came from. The doctors and officials who have made a hasty examination of the cans are of the opinion that they were not properly washed at the time the ice cream was made.

WRECKED SEALER'S FROZEN CREW

Survivors of the Schooner C. G. White Reach Port Townsend—Lost Fingers, Toes, Ears, and Other Bones.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 6.—The steamship Topeka, which arrived at midnight, had on board the survivors of the crew of the sealing schooner C. G. White, which was wrecked on Wood Island, Alaska, early in the Spring. The poor fellows who were maimed present a sickening sight. They are awaiting the sailing of the next San Francisco steamer, which will carry them home.

The party consists of seven men, all that remain of a crew of twenty-seven. Among the survivors is W. E. Bail, a marine engineer, who thought a trip to Alaska would do him good. He comes back with both feet gone.

F. A. Sweeney, a sailor, was one of the few who had the fortitude to tramp thirty-seven miles through deep snow to the nearest settlement for the relief of his frozen comrades, and is the only man of the entire crowd who comes home whole. August Wickstrom was second mate, and the only officer who escaped. He lost three toes of the right foot and one of the large bones. M. Mathieson, a sailor, was luckier than the others, losing one toe of his right foot. E. J. Voisionet, a French youth who shipped as cabin boy, is the worst mutilated. His injuries include the loss of two toes and the heelbone of the left foot, the first and second toes of the right foot, and the ball of the foot, three and a half fingers from the left hand, two from the right, and the tips of the ears. F. A. Murray, a seaman, had the entire front of the left foot amputated to save his life.

When the wreck occurred, the first to get ashore were Bail, Morrillo, Sweeney, and Rogers, who started for assistance to the nearest settlement, a place called Okyok, thirty-seven miles away, across a lagoon. The snow was neck high. Bail was the only one to reach the place, the others succumbing to their injuries and the intense cold.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company furnished transportation to the unfortunates from Sitka to San Francisco. They leave on the Walla Walla to-morrow.

SUGAR BOUNTY HEARING TO-DAY

Question Will Come Up Before the Controller of the Treasury—Able Counsel to Argue the Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The hearing on the sugar bounty question before the Controller of the Treasury to-morrow promises to be very interesting. An array of distinguished legal talent will be present.

While the general subject of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty law will doubtless be discussed, and the sugar planters of Louisiana will have much to say on this subject through their attorneys, they are in no way interested in the immediate question before the Controller, the hearing coming upon the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Nebraska, that being the only claim passed upon by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Auditor of the Treasury Department, and by the latter officer certified, as required by the new law of the Dockery commission, to the Controller for such action as that official may see fit to take. The Dockery act requires the Auditor, in making an original construction or modifying an existing construction of a statute, to report to the Controller his decision, and to suspend action until the Controller has passed upon the question.

There is a very general impression that the decision of the Controller is final and without appeal. This is erroneous. The decision of the Controller cannot be reviewed by any other executive officer of the Government, and if the Controller allows a claim there is no appeal. But if he disapproves and refuses to allow it, an appeal lies to the Court of Claims, or to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in certain cases, so that in the end the Supreme Court of the United States is the final tribunal for the settlement of disputed claims that the Controller may reject.

Senators Caffery and Blanchard of Louisiana and Judge Semmes of New-Orleans will appear for the Louisiana planters, and ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska for the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company.

YACHT WRECKED BY A GASOLINE STOVE

Dr. Hollister and Mr. Armstrong Badly Burned by an Explosion.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The yacht Clara of the Greenville Yacht Club was sunk at her moorings, at the foot of Danforth Avenue, this morning, by an explosion, and Dr. S. A. Hollister, her owner, and Matthew Armstrong were severely injured.

They were fitting out the yacht for an excursion to the Fishing Banks, and had about completed their arrangements, when they concluded to test a gasoline stove they had purchased for the trip. The stove worked well for a few minutes and then the flame was extinguished, but how they do not know. In trying to relight the stove the explosion occurred.

Dr. Hollister was badly burned about the face and his beard was singed. Mr. Armstrong was similarly injured, and a door of a locker was thrown against his side with great force. Their clothing was also ignited by the burning fluid. They ran to the dock screaming with pain. There Foreman Hull threw a pail of water over them and put out the fire.

When they undertook to put out the fire in the cabin they discovered that water was pouring through two holes that had been made in the yacht's side, and they had barely time to escape to the yawl when the Clara lurched and went down. The damage to the yacht, as shown by an examination made at low tide, is about $400.

When Dr. Hollister and Mr. Armstrong reached the shore they found their injuries to be more severe than they had supposed in the excitement, and they were obliged to go home and summon a physician. They were doing well this evening.

HE WILL COMMAND THE ST. PAUL

Capt. J. C. Jameison of the New-York to Have the New Ship.

It has for a long time been unofficially known that Capt. J. C. Jameison, now commanding the American Line steamship New-York, will command the St. Paul, when that big sister of the St. Louis is commissioned. The official announcement of the proposed change of commanders has now been made.

Capt. Jameison has been connected with the company since Feb. 1, 1878, at which time he took command of the Pennsylvania, one of four vessels which were built by the Cramps for the line's Philadelphia service.

He was assigned to the command of the New-York two years ago. That vessel will sail from Southampton Aug. 10, and upon her arrival here, Capt. Jameison will be detached, and will go to Philadelphia to superintend the equipping of his new command.

Plans for Completing the Capitol.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, who is a member of the new Capitol Construction Commission, said to-night that the commission would meet to-morrow to consider plans for completing the building by contract. The law passed by the last Legislature provided for the completion of the Capitol by contract, with the exception of the grand western staircase and the Eastern approach. Capitol Commissioner Perry is now at work on these two portions of the structure, under the $400,000 appropriated by the last Legislature. The Capitol Commission is authorized to let the contract for completing the building, which will cost over $2,000,000. The next Legislature will undoubtedly cause bonds to be issued to complete the work. The plans to be considered are those prepared by Commissioner Perry.

Failure of a Stave Manufacturer.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—J. A. McGregor, stave manufacturer, has failed, at Erin, Tenn. Liabilities, $35,000. A number of Erin merchants were caught; H. H. Buquo for $7,000, the Erin Bank for $12,000, and several other firms holding scrip in large amounts. The Standard Oil Company, for whom McGregor made staves on contract, is creditor for borrowed money, and is secured by mortgages.

A LABYRINTH OF STAIRS

Brooklynites, Reaching Home, Need a Guidebook of the Bridge.

BIG CRUSH ON NEW-YORK PLATFORMS

Twenty-foot Loading Places with Ten-foot Exits—Engineers Must Be Careful—Crowds in Danger Yesterday.

The regular traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was carried on yesterday morning with not more than the usual crowding at the Brooklyn terminus and in the cars themselves.

When the passengers were landed at the New-York terminal platform they found that others were there before them, the fact being that 500 passengers from the previous train were pushing their way down a ten-foot stairway, without being able to clear the platform in a minute and a quarter.

As the arrival platform is twenty feet wide, while the single stairway was only half that width, there was a great jam and crush during the busy morning hours. Timid persons unconsciously helped to increase this jam by standing on the platform, while Brooklynites of greater courage and daring pushed them aside and jumbled down the stairway.

The block on the receiving platform soon became so great that even the hearts of the brakemen on the cars were touched. They refused to open the gates of the trains as they came in until the passengers on them had been switched over to the departure platform. By occasional alternations of this kind, the crowds on the arrival platform were kept from breaking down the frail wooden railings which guarded the back. Had this occurred, as it otherwise might, there was a drop of several feet upon a mass of steel girders, unplaced rails, and wooden ties below open for those who had been crushed to the rear.

A second ten-foot stairway was put in place during the day at both the arrival and departure platforms. This relieved the crush so that during the evening rush there was not more than the usual congestion.

Chief Engineer Martin explained yesterday that some time in the Fall the trains would be switched right and left, so that two of them could run at a time, or two of them emptied simultaneously, or nearly so. By this means the switching of each train would take ninety seconds, as before, but two trains would be started in that time instead of one, thus reducing the headway to forty-five seconds.

There are now two switch engines at the New-York end, as there used to be, only the tracks, which have been elevated ten feet, are not as long as before. One of these sidings is so short that it just holds one switch engine. It stops with an open end, without any protecting buffer. If one of the engineers in charge of these switch engines should happen to open the steam valve too wide, there would be fifteen tons of switch engine on the promenade in fifteen seconds flat.

As Brooklynites reached their home platform yesterday afternoon, many of them were observed to gaze curiously at the new platforms which Mr. Martin is preparing for them. These platforms are in the new station, which is nearer Brooklyn City Hall than the old one.

From a distance, more stairways than platforms are to be seen. The stairways lead out to the roof and up in the air, and everywhere that seems likely not to reach any point of utility. Even the external view of them is deceptive, these stairs will throw the Alexandrine Labyrinth into the shade. As soon as Brooklynites have recovered from the nervousness produced by Monday's experience, they will be set to work without a guidebook to unravel the mysteries of the new Brooklyn platform.

WANT TO SELL THE REPAIR SHOP

Present Quarters, the Fire Commissioners Say, Are Too Small.

The Board of Estimate met in the Mayor's office yesterday. The Fire Commissioners appeared and asked if they could sell the property on West Third Street, used as a repair shop. They said that the present repair shop was not centrally situated, and that the mechanics had to work in darkened rooms. They were afraid if they sold the property that, under the law, the money would revert to the Sinking Fund, and they would be without a repair shop and the money to get a new one. The Mayor said that the matter would be looked into.

The Park Board asked for $65,700 to place asphalt on roads in Pelham Bay Park. The matter was laid over until the Park Board furnished the board with more detailed information. The Park Commissioners also asked the right to use an unexpended appropriation to pave with asphalt Fifth Avenue from Ninetieth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street. The matter was referred to the Controller.

Commissioner Brookfield asked for $10,000 with which to make the boiler room and cellar of the new Eleventh District Court House water tight. The matter was referred to the Controller.

The Fire Commissioners asked that in future they should not have to get electrical engineers, to attend to the supervision of the wiring of buildings, from the Civil Service Board. They said that they would rather choose the men themselves, as it was an important position, and a dishonest man might blackmail owners of buildings. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

ALL TRIED TO END THEIR LIVES

A Turk Tries Shooting Near the Scene of the Low Suicide.

Parnach Marasplian, a native of Turkey and twenty-two years old, who lives at 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, attempted suicide by shooting Monday morning last at the scene of the Lillie Low suicide. His brother prevented his self-killing, and Parnach was taken in charge over night by a policeman. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court.

The Magistrate sent him to Bellevue Hospital for five days, so that his mental condition might be observed.

A second would-be suicide, who came before the same court yesterday morning, was Henry Posthieur of 217 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. As his wife testified that he had not only attempted to take his own life, but had threatened her, Magistrate Mott decided to hold Posthieur in $1,000 for trial.

Nellie Wilson, forty-seven years old, who will give no address, was locked up at the Union Market Police Station Monday night, and early Tuesday morning tore her clothing into strips, with which she tried to hang herself. Through the watchfulness of the matron, her efforts were frustrated.

INJURED BY CARELESS CANNONADING

Ohio Knights of Pythias Wound Members of the National Guard.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 6.—An excursion party of Knights of Pythias from Springfield and Dayton left here yesterday afternoon to go into camp at Sandusky. The Third Regiment, Ohio National Guard, which has been in camp near Sandusky, left there in a special train for home. In the train bearing the Knights of Pythias was a cannon, which was loaded and fired at frequent intervals from the baggage car.

The trains passed each other near Bellefontaine, and just as they met the Knights of Pythias, not knowing of the approach of the other train, fired the cannon, the heavy wadding and powder being discharged into one of the coaches of the other train only two or three feet away and injuring some twenty-five persons.

Two or three will probably lose their sight, while several have been rendered deaf. The injuries of the remainder consist of painful burns.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

A THIEF STOPPED WITH A BAT

Miss Twiggs Screamed, McCann Gave Chase, and a Small Ball Player Knocked One of the Men Down.

While Miss Helen Twiggs, who lives with her mother at 176 St. Ann's Avenue, near the Southern Boulevard, was at home alone Monday afternoon, John Young, or John Miller, called at the house, and said he had come to buy it.

He and Miss Twiggs were engaged in conversation in the parlor, when a second man, similar in appearance to Young, who, subsequently said his name was Hall, was shown in, and announced himself as Young's brother. They talked in a business way for a few moments, and, when Miss Twiggs asked them to go up stairs to look at the rooms, the second man demurred, and insisted on remaining in the parlor.

Miss Twiggs was suspicious, but went up stairs. Young inquired minutely about the plumbing, and kept Miss Twiggs up stairs so long a time that she became frightened, and insisted upon his going down at once, which he did.

The other man met them at the foot of the stairs, refused to look at the basement, and both men bade her good-day and hurried away.

Without closing the door, Miss Twiggs ran back into her bedroom, which is back of the parlor, and, finding that her gold watch and chain, six gold rings, and one diamond ring, together valued at $200, had been stolen, she ran into the street and cried "Stop thief!"

Edward McCann, who lives at 858 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, heard her cries, and, seeing the men running across a vacant lot toward Willis Avenue, gave chase.

A crowd of boys were playing ball on the lot, and, when they saw the fugitives, they left their game, and formed in a line to head them off. Young's companion picked up a stone, and made for Otto Tataczyk of 115 Trinity Avenue, who was directly in his path, with the intention of hitting him. The boy was too quick, however, and, before the thief could use the stone, he received a blow in the face with a baseball bat which stretched him on the ground.

Policeman John M. Hefferon, who had started in pursuit with McCann, caught up with Young. They grappled and rolled over on the ground. Tataczyk jumped astride of his fallen foe, while the other boys went to Hefferon's assistance, and soon had Young pinioned on his back. When the patrol wagon arrived, in response to Hefferon's signal, Young had given up, and his pal was so weak from the blow he had received that he had to be carried to the wagon.

At the station house the wounded man was found to have a severe fracture of the nose. He gave his name as Hall, thirty-one years old, but refused his residence, as did Young. When searched all the property was found in Hall's pockets, and an envelope addressed to John Miller, 90 Third Avenue, was found in Young's pocket. When they were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court yesterday both pleaded not guilty.

Young, when shown the envelope with the name John Miller on it, acknowledged, with some hesitation, that Miller was his right name. They were committed in $2,000 bail each for trial.

RED TAPE MAY CAUSE GREAT LOSS

Fort Sully Reservation Unprotected for Want of a Petty Sum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Department of the Interior and the custodian of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Sully, South Dakota, have engaged in considerable correspondence on the matter of the construction of a firebreak around the buildings to protect them from prairie fires. The custodian applied to the General Land Office for $25 for this purpose.

The usual red tape process caused the Commissioner to refer the subject to the Acting Secretary of the Interior Department. The latter instructed the Commissioner to inform the custodian that there was no appropriation that could be utilized to cover such an expense, and that the sum could not be allowed.

The Acting Secretary added that the custodian might be authorized to construct the firebreak provided it could be done without expense to the Government. No reply has yet been received to this suggestion.

Central New-York Volunteer Firemen.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The third annual convention of the Central New-York Volunteer Firemen's Association assembled in the Tioga County Court House this morning for a three days' session. Village President Frank M. Baker called the meeting to order and the Rev. Dr. McKenzie offered prayer. Gen. Catlin of Brooklyn welcomed the delegates and the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who is visiting here, made a response to the General's remarks. The convention then went into business session.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

IRON RULE IN HOSPITALS—An inexorable routine that seems unnecessarily severe.
IN DEBT TO MISSIONARIES—Presbyterian Home Board struggling, but prospects are good.
LONDON'S BULGARIA SCARE—Mental confusion produced by eighteen years of threats.
MASSACRED AT WHASANG—Eight women, one child, and one man have been murdered.
PANAMA CANAL BUILDING—Experts agree that the work may be done at great expense.
SILVER CRAZE DYING OUT—Sound-money men find the situation encouraging.
AFTER MR. DEWEY'S SCALP—Platt has another man for Secretary to the Regents.
REVENUES ARE ABUNDANT—Under present laws they will run the Government.
J. E. HURST FOR GOVERNOR—Maryland Democrats nominate the millionaire merchant.
CHICAGO'S GREAT MUSEUM—Made possible through the generosity of Marshall Field.
IN THE AUGUST HEAVENS—The sun now hurrying toward the south.
SCULPTURAL DECORATION—In the railroad station, Broad Street, Philadelphia.
BROKE ALL THE PLEDGES—How the Republicans failed to keep faith with voters.
OCEAN GROVE PURITANISM—Tobacco in all its forms tabooed throughout the week.
HAT TRADE HAS REVIVED—Manufactories in the Orange district running full time.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Fall Fallowing, by Henry Stewart; The Needs of Southern Farming; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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JUDGE GOFF DISPLEASED

Yields Ungracefully to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

SOUTH CAROLINA CASES DISMISSED

**An Appeal to be Taken to the United States Supreme Court—A Victory for the Author

THE FINANCIAL MARKEIS

Business Restric'ed, but Efforts to Induce Liquidation Futile.

A REACTION THAT WON'T MATERIALIZE

Bills Against Contracts for the Export of Grain and Cotton Already in Market—Lower Rates of Exchange Probable.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Speculation in stocks has dwindled to very small proportions, and is almost wholly professional. Traders, as a rule, are short of the market, and consequently are loud in their opinion that a reaction is due. Owners of stocks, however, show no disposition to part with them, and all indications now point to a resumption of the upward movement without the intervention of the reaction which the professionals are so anxious should occur. The reactions which have occurred since the improvement began last February have been in no instance material, and it is plain to every one that there is nothing in conditions today to justify a greater reaction than those which have already occurred. On the contrary, the outlook now is more promising than at any previous time this year. Periods of dullness such as the market is now experiencing, during which prices have sagged from a point to a point and a half, have marked the successive stages of the advance, but on renewed activity the upward movement has been resumed. The present dullness has been accompanied by the usual reaction, and its course, judging by that of its predecessors, is about run. The first favorable piece of news will revive activity, and the advance will be stimulated by the covering of short contracts.

Indications yesterday and to-day are that the incentive to the next upward movement will be furnished by the foreign exchange market. Bills against contracts for the export of grain and cotton are already in the market, and are likely to increase in volume in the immediate future. Exchange rates, consequently, are already shaded, and it is fair to assume that it will not be long before they fall well below the gold-shipping point. In the meantime, the dribbling lots of gold exported attract little attention, and would command less but for the fact that the transactions are made by commercial houses who are usually content to do what business comes to them, without entering the domain of the banker. To-day $850,000 gold was withdrawn from the Subtreasury by such houses, and will be shipped by to-morrow's steamer.

Less than 150,000 shares of stock constituted to-day's market, and the bulk of it was done in the industrials. Chicago Gas advanced to 60, and then fell back and closed unchanged at 58⅝. The early strength was attributed to the covering of short contracts, and the subsequent decline was the result of the closing of the operation. Sugar was unusually quiet, and closed ⅛ higher. Distillers, General Electric, Tobacco, and Tennessee Coal and Iron were practically unchanged. Cordage issues were strong, on the progress being made toward reorganization. The second installment of the assessment has been declared payable at the Manhattan Trust Company before Aug. 16, and it is understood that the rehabilitation of the property will be pushed to an early completion. Deposits by belated holders are in large volume, but are received only on the payment of penalties. Leather stocks were heavy in the afternoon, the preferred losing 1⅜ and the common ⅜.

After early strength, the railway list receded, and closed fractionally lower than yesterday. The Grangers lost from ⅛ to ⅜. Southern was somewhat heavy, the preferred losing a whole point. Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific were each down ½ at the close. In addition to the exchange situation and reports concerning the crops, which were universally favorable, there was no news of an influential character.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $97,034,810, and the balances were $5,164,191. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $161,-881.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$36,812,334
Imports for the same period	21,083,166
Net exports	$15,129,163
Net exports to date, 1894	71,317,077
Net exports to date, 1893	58,826,663
Net exports to date, 1892	44,426,219

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼@$4.89¾ for 60-day bills, $4.90½@$4.90¾ for demand, $4.90¾@$4.91 for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental bills francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Laclede Gas pf.... ¾
National Lead pf.... ¾
National Starch .... ¾
Peo & Eastern 1
U. S. Cordage pf, 1st inst. pd.... 1¼
U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.... 1¾

DECLINED.

Col. & Hock. Coal.... ¾
Delaware & Hudson.... 1
Lake Erie & Western.... ⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf.... 1
Pullman Palace Car Co.... 1
Southern Railway pf.... ¾
United States Leather pf.... ⅜
United States Leather pf.... 1⅜

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st.... 1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st.... 2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern.... 1

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 6s, t. r.... 1½
Columbus Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s.... 1
Kansas Pacific cn.... ⅜
Kansas Pacific cr.... 1½
Louisville, Ev. & St. Louis g. 5s.... 2¼
Oregon Railway & Nav. cn. 5s, t. r.... 1
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn., t. r.... 1⅜

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $6,000 5s, coupon, at 105¾, and $1,800 4s, registered, 1907, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122¾	122⅞
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115½	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	❤
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149½	149	149½	147½	150	35
American Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	100
American Cotton Oil pf	75	75	75	75	74½	76	100
*American Sugar Refining	114⅜	115¼	114¼	114½	114¼	114⅝	16,950
*American Sugar Refining pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	213
American Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	99	99	97	99	5
American Tobacco	111	112¾	111	111½	111¼	111½	3,808
American Tobacco pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	113	5
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15¾	15⅝	15	15	15	15⅝	4,675
*At. T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32	32	32	32	32	31¾	725
Baltimore & Ohio	65	65	65	65	64½	65½	800
Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅞	56	56	56¼	56⅜	1,760
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21	21	21	21¼	300
Chicago Gas	59¼	60	58⅝	58⅞	58¾	59	32,690
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	54	54	54	54	55	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼	100
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅜	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞	100¾	101	681
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	91	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	7,870
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	48⅞	49	90
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	71⅛	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70½	7,410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	128	128	128	127½	128	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78¾	79	78⅛	78¼	78¼	78⅜	4,500
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37	37	37	37¼	37⅜	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	93	93	93	93	..	..	30
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	5¼	300
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	143⅞	143⅞	143	144	640
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	130¾	130	130	130	130½	450
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47	48	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	200
Detroit Gas	29¾	30	29¾	30	29½	31	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	1,800
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	97	99	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn.	106	106	106	106	..	..	100
General Electric	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36¾	2,280
Great Northern pf	128	126	126	126	126	130	4
Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	102	100
Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	36½	38	500
Laclede Gas pf	85	86¾	85	86¾	86	88	400
Lake Erie & Western	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	26	26½	870
Lake Erie & Western pf	82¾	83½	82¾	82¾	82	83	450
Lake Shore	150¾	150¾	150	150	149	150	277
Long Island	85½	85½	85¼	85½	85	86½	400
Louisville & Nashville	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60¾	60¾	60⅞	3,750
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27	27¾	300
Manhattan Consolidated	114⅜	114⅜	114	114	113¾	114¼	330
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	101½	100
Minn. & St. Louis	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	22	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾	49½	100
Missouri Pacific	37½	38	36¾	37	36⅞	37⅛	3,725
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18	18	18	17⅞	18⅛	160
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅝	600
*National Lead Company	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	34¼	35⅛	225
*National Lead Company pf.	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	92½	93	310
National Starch	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	8	100
New-Jersey Central	102½	102½	101¾	102½	102⅝	102¾	1,660
New-York Central	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	102⅛	102	571
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56¾	56⅝	56¾	56⅝	56½	57	548
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	71	75	55
New-York, Lack. & Western.	116½	116½	116½	116½	..	..	30
New-York, L. E. & Western.	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	3,050
New-York, Sus. & Western.	11	11	11	11	11	11⅜	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20¾	25
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	325
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅞	100
North American	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6	225
Northern Pacific pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	110
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	9	9	9	9	8½	9	150
Pacific Mail	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29	29½	200
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	7	8½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17¼	17½	17⅝	3,420
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19½	19	19½	600
Pullman Palace Car Co.	174	174	174	174	173	175	292
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	114½	115¾	114½	115¾	..	..	94
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	600
St. Paul & Omaha	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41	40¾	250
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	117	117	117	117	118	120	130
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba.	115	115	115	115	115½	117¼	17
Southern Pacific	26	26	25½	25½	25½	26	340
Southern Railway	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	2,018
Southern Railway pf.	41⅞	42⅛	40⅞	41	40⅞	41⅝	5,937
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¾	37½	36½	36½	36½	36¾	4,700
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..	..	10
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	179
Twin City R. T.	29	29	29	29	..	..	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	100
Union Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	13¾	100
United States Cordage	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	2½	100
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	665
*U. S. Cordage pf, 1st in. pd.	11¼	7	6¾	7	6	7	400
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	14½	100
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	40⅜	41	300
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	94⅜	93⅞	94	94	93½	310
*United States Leather	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	2,300
*United States Leather pf	85	85	83	83¼	83⅜	83¾	5,200
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	102
Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅝	850
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	93¼	93	93	92⅜	93⅛	831
*Western Union Beef	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17⅛	16½	16¾	16¼	17	6,575
Total sales							146,912

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

At T & S F adj 4s new when issued.	54	Col, H Val & Tol 5s	94
10,000	54¼	5,000	94
15,000	54¾	3,000	94
3,000	54½	Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
20,000	54¼	1,000	82
Atch, T & S F gen 4s when issued		Denv & Rio G'de 4s	
55,000	82¼	5,000	87⅜
11,000	82¾	Detroit Gas Co 5s	
51,000	82¼	5,000	75
Atch, T & S F 4s Tust Co certs		East Tenn reorgn llen 4-5s	
120,000	80¼	21,000	93
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co certfs 1st in pd		2,000	92½
5,000	32⅞	Flint & Pere Marq	
5,000	33	Port Huron Div 6s	
10,000	32⅞	3,000	90½
40,000	33	14,000	90¾
Brklyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	91
2,000	102½	Ft W'th & D C 1st	
2,000	103	1,000	70¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s		5,000	70¼
2,000	98⅝	2,000	70¼
Bur, C Rap & N 1st & Coll Trust 5s		2,000	70¼
5,000	97½	3,000	70½
3,000	97⅞	Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
Canada So 1st gtd		10,000	93¼
2,000	110	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
Canada Southern 2d		8,000	111¼
4,000	105¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
Centl R N J G M 5s		8,000	94
5,000	117½	1,000	93½
15,000	117½	Kan City & Pac 1st	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000	75½
2,000	111¾	12,000	75
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Kan Pac 1st cons	
13,000	83	10,000	73
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s		Trust Co certfs	
6,000	97	10,000	73½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		5,000	73¼
3,000	120½	Keokuk & D M 1st	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		500	101
3,000	107¾	500 Sml	100¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	101⅜	1,000	97½
Chicago & Erie 1st		L S & M So 1st Reg	
10,000	90⅞	2,000	115¼
19,000	90¾	5,000	115¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs		1,000	102⅝
1,000	49¼	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		8,000	110
3,000 s3	105¼	Lex Ave & Pav 1st	
2,000	105¼	3,000	111¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	
10,000	99	5,000	38
Chi & W Ind G M		Lo, N A & Chi Cons	
3,000	118	3,000	100
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 6s		Manhatn Ry con 4s	
1,000	110½	10,000	101⅝
5,000	111	3,000	102
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s		Metropn Elev 1st	
1,000	96	1,000	119¾
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st		Midland of N J 1st	
10,000	108¾	1,000	117
20,000	109	Mil & St Paul 1st Mineral Point Div	
10,000	108¾	5,000	107
10,000	109	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	
5,000	109¼	3,000	95½
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Co certfs		Mo, Kan & East 1st	
1,000	75½	2,000	93
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	87	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
1,000		15,000	87⅛
Total Sales			

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	87⅜	San A & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	86⅜	20,000	65
500	86⅜	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
3,000	84½	5,000	84½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	64¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	64¾	7,000	97
20,000	65	10,000	97¾
4,000	64¼	So Pac, N Mex 1st	
5,000	64¼	11,000	106
5,000	64¾	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	68¼	5,000	97¼
Nat Starch M Co 1st	97¼	Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	
N Y, Lake Erie & W, New 2d Consol		1,000	91¼
D M & Co certfs Stamped		Tex & N O Cons 5s	
1,000	68¼	10,000	95
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	110¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s		1,000	93
4,000	94¾	3,000	92¼
N Y, Susq & Wn 1st Refunding 5s		3,000	93
2,000	98¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	99	3,000	29¼
North Pac Cons 5s	42⅞	Third Ave 1st 5s	
10,000	42⅞	7,000	121½
Trust Co certfs		3,000	122
10,000	42½	Tol, A & N M 1st Trust Co certfs	
Nor Pac Termil 1st	105½	3,000	84¾
13,000	105½	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs		1,000	79
4,000	95	10,000	81
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Receipts		Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co certfs	
10,000	99¼	5,000	73½
2,000	99⅝	Tol, St L & Pac 6s 1895	
2,000	99½	11,000	106⅞
Oreg, S L & U N con Trust Co certs	49¼	6,000	107
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	95¼	19,000	107⅛
10,000	107½	15,000	107¼
Peo & Eastern 1st	84¼	Union Pac 6s 1897	
5,000	84	1,000	107¼
1,000	84	2,000	107⅜
4,000	83½	Union Pac 1st 8s	
5,000	84	4,000	107⅜
Peo & Eastern inc	27¾	7,000	107½
10,000	28	Union Pac Gold 6s Trust Co certfs	
30,000	28¼	6,000	95¼
2,000	28½	U S Cord'ge Co 1st	
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs		3,000	41½
23,000	72	3,000	41⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st	76¼	3,000	41¾
2,000	76¼	4,000	41¾
St L, A & T H 1st 5s	77	Wabash 1st 5s	107⅜
5,000	105¾	8,000	107¾
St L & Iron M 5s	83¼	15,000	107½
3,000	83¼	Det & Chi Ext	
1,000	83¼	44,000	97
1,000	83¼	3,000	96¾
St L & S F G M 5s	95	1,000	97¼
10,000	95	2,000	97
St L Southwn 1st	80½	Wabash R R 2d	77
St L Southw 2d Inc	38¾	5,000	76¾
1,000	38¾	1,000	76
5,000	38¼	5,000	76
15,000	38	9,000	76⅞
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs	63¼	1,000	77
5,000		West Shore gtd 4s	106½
		2,000	
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	89¼
		5,000	115¾
		Wilkes & East 1st	89¼
		4,000	
		6,000	90
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st	57½
		2,000	
		Trust Co certfs	57¾
		2,000	

Total Sales.... 1,418,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62¼	65
American Coal	90	..
American District Tel.	30	40
American Express	113	115
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	18	22
L. & sc. In. pf.	132½	..
Boston-A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	51	..
Canadian Pacific	52	53¼
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Central Pacific	18½	19
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
C. & N. W. pf.	145	147
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	95
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	6½	8
C., R. I. & T.	24⅜	25
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Del., L. & W.	161	163
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	59	60
Del. & Hud.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¼	13½
Evans. & Terre Haute	40	42
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	55	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	15¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	39	40
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	23	26
Illinois Steel Co.	71	74½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15½	18
Iowa Central	10½	11¼
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas	26½	27
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd.	16¾	17¼
L., N. A. & C.	9	9¾
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	1½
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	7

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., R. I. & P.	78⅝	79	78⅛	78¼	1,110
C., B. & Q.	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90¼	4,740
C., M. & St. P.	70⅞	71⅛	70⅜	70⅜	7,980
Cen. of N. J.	102	102	102	102	40
C. & N. W.	101¼	101¼	101	101	120
D. & C. F.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	400
Gen. Elec.	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	110
Ill. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	20
L. & N.	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	60¾	360
Total sales					38,840

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	$5,000
E'way & 7th Av. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
C. & O., R. & A. div. 1st cn.	97	97	97	97	4,000
Total sales					$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	50
Com. Tun.	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,500
Total sales					2,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	68⅝	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	1,047,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	94	98½
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	..
Amer can Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf.	28½	30½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	105	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	180
Bank of America	204	207
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	24¼	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	80¼
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	60	..
Bl'kwr St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn City Railroad	178½	180
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106¾	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88½	90½
Celluloid Company stock	66½	71
†Central & South American Tel.	119½	124½
*Cent. & South. Amer. Tel. scrip	117	122
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. of N. Y.	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	162½	165½
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	21	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Chi. & Nor. P. R. R. stock	2	2¾
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	91	93
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	90¼	94
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	82	87
Detroit Gas stock	29	31
Detroit, Hillside, & S. W. R.	95¾	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	170	174
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	106
Ensley Land Company	..	⅜
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	196½
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	59
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	59
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;

R. C. MARTIN,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH,	F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,	EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,	Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
ELEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Money-making as an Applied Science

The accumulation of wealth must always go forward in obedience to natural laws. Men can save a nucleus from wages or salaries, but individual fortunes are principally created by the growth of the country or the tendency of the times. To make money one must act at the right place at the right time; must comprehend a given situation and profit from its developments; must put oneself in a position which will be protected and improved by existing financial and industrial tendencies. The Monetary Trust was created to aid its clients in this effort, and its officers will invest at their best judgment any fund, however large, however small, in such manner to receive somewhat of the general prosperity as it returns and the growth of the country as it develops. There is no other sound principle by which money can be accumulated. So-called "speculation," dependent upon superficial and manipulative fluctuations, will always prove fatal. It is generally undertaken more from insatiate thirst for the results of chance than from legitimate considerations. It is daily destroying the nucleus of many private fortunes. It undermines judgment, breeds defect of mental vision, and defeats its own ends. Any man who tries to guide his customers through such a labyrinth will finally fall in his efforts. The so-called bucket shops, and still worse, the imitation commission merchants, are the most gigantic financial evil of our day, and it is unfortunate that many of them have protecting accounts with Stock Exchange firms. They have caused the Stock Exchange and other legitimate channels of courageous investment to become practically deserted, and have created an uncounted army of speculative inebriates, who haunt the shadows of Wall Street, vagabonds of finance. The Monetary Trust was created to inaugurate a reformation in this regard, which the Stock Exchange itself should have undertaken long ago. Every individual who is prepared to avoid such "speculation" will be aided by the officers of the Monetary Trust in the effort to realize more than simple interest on his money.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Second Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such second installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock, $2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before Aug. 16, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
146 Broadway, New-York City,
July 23 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of September, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $200,000 to $400,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of fifty dollars per share, and the action upon such other matters as may lawfully come before such meeting.

The increased stock has been offered pro rata for subscription to the present stockholders of the company, at a premium of fifty per cent. of its par value, payable $15 per share on August 20, 1895, and $40 per share on or before December 20, 1895.

JAMES A. SILVEY,
MARTIN COLLINS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
JOHN T. TERRY,
OSGOOD WELSH,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,
JOHN F. PRAEGER,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
SILAS P. WOOD,
DUMONT CLARKE,
THEODORE GILMAN,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Directors.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Aug. 7,
At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

100 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Cos.
600 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
150 shs. North Chicago St. Ry. Co.
65 40-100 shs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co.
650 shs. Baltimore Traction Co.
$10,000 West Chicago St. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$15,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 Northern Pacific & Montana R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. Union Square Panorama Co.
(By order of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., administrator, &c.)
$2,000 Atchison, Col. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, Nov., 1893, coup.
$1,000 Penn Township, County of Osborne, Kan., 8 p. c. R. R. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co. Gen'l Mtge. Convt. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$4,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1901, Dec., 1893, coup.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1901, June, 1892, coup.
159 shs. Florida Pebble Phosphate Co.
68 shs. Illinois & Miss. Tel. Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern Ry. Co.
18 shs. Gold and Stock Tel. Co.
1 sh. Atlantic & Ohio Tel. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
23 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 shs. Eighth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. South Brooklyn Sawmill Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. U. S. Projectile Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y., (hyp'd.)
20 shs. L. I. Safe Deposit Co., (hyp'd.)
61 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co., (hyp'd.)
40 shs. D. & M. Chauncey Real Est. Co., L't'd, (hyp'd.)
$500 People's Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 6 p. c. Bd., 1900, (hyp'd.)
$1,000 Mil. & St. Paul Ry., St. Paul Div., 1st Mtge. Convt. Gold 7 p. c. Bd., 1902, (hyp'd.)
$2,000 Union Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 5 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1920, (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Adams Express Co., (hyp'd.)
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
51 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
75 shs. National Park Bank.
$12,000 Cent. Safe Dep. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
270 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$1,000 Union Pacific Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1897, indorsed.
$1,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 8 p. c. Bds., 1903, guaranteed.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921, indorsed.
$2,000 Jefferson, Madison & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.

LOOKING INTO PRICE OF OLIVES

Inquiry Before Collector Kilbreth in Regard to Invoices Alleged to Have Been Undervalued

Collector Kilbreth gave a hearing yesterday to several firms which import olives on an inquiry in regard to undervalued invoices. The firms concerned are two prominent wholesale grocery houses and two Italian houses. Their importations are said to have covered the bulk of the olive business in this country, and the customs authorities thought they had reason to suppose that invoices had been systematically undervalued for years. This supposition implied collusion with foreign shippers, by which invoices for official eyes placed values very low, while private advices quoted the market.

Attention was drawn to the matter through a banking house draft for £1,600, which had been drawn to cover an invoice for $4,000. The customs officials immediately advanced that invoice, and since then have added 50 per cent. to other invoices, in order to bring the shipper to something like an issue. This way was taken rather than to charge collusion or conspiracy against reputable houses.

The duty on olives is 20 per cent. ad valorem, so that, if the advance should be sustained, the Treasury will be a large gainer, since the importers will be liable to the same advance on all goods received for the last three years.

A similar case has been appealed to the General Appraisers in Philadelphia. General Appraiser Sharpe attended yesterday's hearing in order to acquaint himself with the trade situation, as a preliminary to the Philadelphia hearing. One of the importers showed references to bankers' drafts tallying exactly with his invoices. He said those were the only drafts he had received for payment for olives. Special Treasury Agents have the case in hand. It will be continued until Collector Kilbreth shall be satisfied that he knows all the facts.

DEPOSITING THE CORDAGE SECURITIES

Penalties Paid by the Holders of Bonds and the Stock.

Monday's notice by the United States Cordage Reorganization Committee, extending the time for deposits of securities to Friday, resulted yesterday in deposits of all classes of securities at the Manhattan Trust Company.

In all cases the holders of bonds paid a penalty of $2.50 per $1,000 bond, and holders of stock 25 cents a share, in addition to the first installment of the assessment. The second installment of the assessment on the stock was called for Aug. 16 by the committee. It was reported down town that the deposits would probably have been increased more than they were but for the inability of a depositor with the Protective Committee to withdraw his bonds. He was said to have tendered the stipulated $5 per $1,000 and to have been informed that the bonds could not now be released for that sum, because the committee's expenses had been greater. Secretary Rathbone, who is said to have made this answer, could not be found to verify the report.

WRECKED CREW OF THE HEBE ARRIVES

The Brig. Ashore in Little Curacoa, Will Probably Be a Total Loss.

The Red D Line steamship Venezuela, which arrived from Curaçoa yesterday, brought five distressed seamen among her passengers. They were the crew of the Norwegian brig Hebe, which was stranded on Little Curaçoa, July 13, during a heavy gale. A strong set of the current toward the shore contributed to the accident.

The Captain of the Hebe remained in the vicinity of the wreck to save all of the effects possible. Larsen, the mate, who is among the returning crew, says the brig will be a total loss. The Hebe was on a voyage from Hamburg for San Domingo when she stranded.

Other passengers by the Venezuela were R. M. Bareleman, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Curaçoa; Auguso Pulido, Attaché Venezuela Legation at Washington, and Lieut. W. Robinson, United States Army.

Kansas Populists Not to Nominate.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

It seems to be practically settled that there will not be a Populist candidate for Chief Justice put in nomination against Chief Justice David Martin. Ex-Attorney General John T. Little of Olathe said: "I am for Judge Martin for Chief Justice, and I propose to vote for him, even if our party does make a nomination. Judge Martin just suits me." Gen. Little said it was his opinion that the Populist State Central Committee would not call a State Convention, and would refrain from taking any action toward placing a candidate for Chief Justice in the field. He said it was his opinion that some of the Republican leaders would like to get rid of Judge Martin if they could.

Alleged Policy Writer Held.

Magistrate Simms, in Yorkville Court, yesterday committed Richard Truman, fifty years old, of 473 Third Avenue, in $500 bail to answer a charge of writing policy slips.

Coxey as a Candidate.

From The Troy Times.

The Populists of Ohio have nominated Coxey for Governor. He will make a fitting head for a burlesque ticket standing on a platform of folly.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Great Britain (except London) and Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic");; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland,")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers Saratoga, (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Burrows,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AUGUST VACATIONS.

SPEND PART OF IT ON THE SEA.

Short, cool, and delightful sea trips in Magnificent Steamers of

OLD DOMINION LINE

Stop at **Old Point Comfort** or **Virginia Beach,** on the sea, or go to Mountain Springs and resorts of the **Blue Ridge** and **Alleghany Mountains.** Inexpensive through tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations on steamers.

Send for copy of "Pilot," containing full information.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	Aug. 10, 8 A.M.	Campania,	Aug. 31, 1 P.M.
Lucania,	Aug. 17, 1 P.M.	Umbria,	Sept. 7, 8 A.M.
Etruria,	Aug. 24, 8 A.M.	Lucania,	Sept. 14, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS:
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mississippi, Aug. 10.
For Freight and Pasage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE,	Saturd., Aug. 10,	6 A. M.	
LA NORMANDIE,	Saturd., Aug. 17,	noon	

Parlor-seats and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

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JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA	Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU	Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
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ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
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CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN	Friday, Aug. 9
CHEROKEE	Tuesday, Aug. 13
IROQUOIS	Friday, Aug. 16

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Tri-weekly from Pier 34, N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
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O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM		Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM	
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M		Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM	
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM		Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM	

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W.II., Aug. 24, 9 AM		Kaiser W.II., Sept. 28, M	
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM		Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM		A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM	
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM		Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM	
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM		F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM	
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM		Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM	

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DIRECT Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO CROSSING

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	Aug. 7	NEW-YORK	Sept. 11
BERLIN	Aug. 14	PARIS	Sept. 18
NEW-YORK	Aug. 21	ST. LOUIS	Sept. 25
PARIS	Aug. 28	NEW-YORK	Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS	Sept. 4	PARIS	Oct. 9

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND	Aug. 7	KENSINGTON	Sept. 4
BERLIN	Aug. 14	FRIESLAND	Sept. 11
WESTERNL'D	Aug. 21	SOUTHWARK	Sept. 18
NOORDLAND	Aug. 28	WESTERNL'D	Sept. 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Ethiopia,	Aug. 10, 8 AM	Circassia,	Aug. 24, 8 AM
Furnessia,	Aug. 17 2 PM	Anchoria,	Aug. 31, 2 PM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 7 A. M.

Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Aug. 7, 8:30 AM	Teutonic	Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic,	Aug. 14, noon	Britannic,	Sept. 11, 10 AM
Majestic,	Aug. 21, 6 A M	Majestic,	Sept. 18, 4 PM
Germanic,	Aug. 28, noon	Germanic,	Sept. 25, 11:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

| |

ODD THINGS IN THE MAIL

Some of the Curiosities Miss James Finds in Packages.

DEAD BIRDS AND SNAKESKINS

Smallpox and Diphtheria Germs Sometimes Mailed by Physicians—Efforts to Escape Letter Postage.

"They even send—but I can't tell all they do send—the funniest things."

It is very interesting work that is done at the Post Office by Miss Daisy James, the discoverer of the Roosevelt sawdust-filled "bomb." There is such a variety of things besides bombs that she can hardly name them.

"This matter will make people open their eyes, I think," she said yesterday, speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times' about the "bomb" and her work. "People do not realize that all the unsealed packages they send through the mails are opened.

"Yes, it is really very interesting, although sometimes it is a little monotonous when we open package after package without finding a bit of writing. It is the writing we look for. We are making money for Uncle Sam. Sometimes there is $14 or $15 charged up in extra postage in a day.

"Now, there is a photograph with a letter around it. Letter postage will have to be paid on them. There is a pair of glasses inclosed with a letter. Letter postage will have to be paid on them also. The glasses are gold bowed.

"We have very valuable things pass through our hands—diamond rings that are sent to jewelers to have the stones securely fastened. Then there are loose stones—pearls, diamonds, and sapphires—evidently sent from a jeweler to some Maiden Lane firm.

"No, there is little danger of losing them. They are wrapped in tissue paper, and we are very careful. Of course we can never judge of their exact value.

"Then, when an engagement is broken and the ring is returned, it goes through our hands if it is not prepaid at letter rates as first-class matter.

"We get all the love letters, too. The young lady sends back those she has received, and the gentleman returns hers."

"I opened a package this morning marked 'Dynamite.' No, it did not frighten me, for it was a pasteboard box. People would be apt to send a substance like dynamite in a tin or wooden box. Then, I could smell an apple. Inside the box was a line of writing: 'Don't let any one get this.'"

"You didn't, did you?" asked Mr. Chase, Superintendent of the Unmailable Matter Department, with a laugh.

"Well, they had to pay letter postage for it," said Miss James.

All the packages that for many and various reasons end their travels in the New-York office are sent to Mr. Chase's room. They are not always as agreeable as they might be.

"A great many people send dead birds and animals of all kinds to taxidermists by mail," said Mr. Chase.

"Don't they smell dreadfully?" interpolated Miss James.

"When they are too bad," continued Mr. Chase, "and I have to dispose of them, I keep the wrapper and notify the person to whom the package was directed. If a package is in a passable condition I send word to have it called for.

"Revolvers and firearms cannot be sent through the mails unless they are in detached pieces. When I receive one, I notify the person to whom it is sent to call for it. If he is at a distance and cannot do that, upon his written order I will notify an expressman to take it."

This is one of the many favors the courtesies extended to citizens by Uncle Sam and his assistants.

"People send dead rats and mice by mail, as a joke, I suppose. They are sent to women sometimes. The men do not get all the fun.

"You don't mean to say that any one would send a woman a dead mouse by mail?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Chase.

"I suppose they know how afraid women are of them, dead or alive," said Miss James.

"All the packages not prepaid at letter rates that are mailed in this office we examine," said Mr. Chase. "We also examine all that come into this office for New-York City delivery, and letters in transit sending to us through the railway mail service.

"No sharp-pointed instruments are permitted in the mails, unless properly prepared. Fluids and bottles must be properly packed, and nothing having a noxious odor can be sent through the mails. Matches and all explosives are debarred. Candy can go by mail if properly put up."

"Berries and fruits of all kinds come through the mails in various stages of decomposition," said Miss James, "and dead flowers. There are beautiful letters sometimes. All kinds of wearing apparel come to us, and now and then we find in a package a long letter. The sender never thinks any one in the Post Office will find the letter. But we do, and, then, if only a few cents have been prepaid on a package that weighs ninety ounces, 90 cents more will have to be paid to meet the cost by letter weight. It is cheaper to send letters by themselves."

"Any one who sends a letter that way," said Mr. Chase, "is subject to a fine of $10. It is not often that any one is fined, but it is sometimes done. If any one refuses to pay the extra postage the matter is pressed and the fine collected."

"Clothes and books are some of the things which weigh heavily, and are expensive when sent with a letter in the package," said Miss James. "Pincushions are very heavy, also.

"We never consider as writing congratulations or good wishes when sent with presents, but a single line of personal information, or anything of that kind subjects the package to letter postage. Bible texts, which are sometimes sent with packages, we do not count as writing.

"When there are unusual cases, which none of our rules covers, we take them to the Superintendent, and, if he is not certain, they are taken to the Assistant Postmaster, and he makes a decision.

"Sometimes we do not see why people should not be charged extra postage. Again there are packages that are evidently for very poor people, and we don't like to charge them anything.

"At the Christmas season we are nearly swamped. There are very handsome things going through the mails then—silverware and everything you could think of.

"Soiled handkerchiefs are some of the unpleasant things people mail. Some kinds of packages that come through the mails day after day from the same persons we become accustomed to, and know just what is in them. There are tobacco firms which send out a great many pipes, and there is never any writing with them.

"The people who send soap-wrapper coupons to the manufacturers for panel pictures almost always send a letter describing the picture they want. If they would write the name of the picture only we should not charge for the package at letter rates, and the manufacturer would not have to pay other people's overdue postage, as he frequently does now.

"Lots of snakeskins come here, but I do not mind handling them. I am afraid of snakes. I do not know what I should do if I met a real live snake, but I always unroll the skins to see how long they are. Sometimes the snake skins are very long—four or five yards. The rattlesnake skins have the rattles on them.

"The young lady who works with me is timid about the packages, and when she takes one that does not look just right, she gives it to some of the men to open, or I take it. I am curious to see what is in them.

"The other morning a little dead dog came in the mails. It was only a puppy, two or three inches long, and was very cunning."

These are only a few of the remarkable things that the people trust to Uncle Sam's tender care.

Smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever germs are some of the things found at times in the mails. The germs are carefully put up, and marked. They do not come under the list of mailable matter, but as they come very infrequently, and are sent by physicians to the Health Board, they are hurried on their journey, and the board pays the extra postage for the written explanations, which subject the germs to letter postage.

Miss James, a young woman co-worker, two and sometimes three men, spend the morning from 9 o'clock until 12 or 12:30 in examining the packages to be sent out in the city delivery. When there is a rush there are more workers, and the Superintendent also takes part. After upon the work in the department is usually light, and one man can attend to it alone. A man also makes the night examinations.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Westinghouse-Baldwin Consolidation of Interests.

The combination formed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia is attracting much interest among railway men. Important results are looked for.

This consolidation will be one of mutual interests and not one of capital. The two companies will maintain their individual identity, and will not be merged into one corporation. Each has a capital of $10,000,000. The members of the firm of Baldwins have recognized that the electrical locomotive will probably soon supersede its progenitor of steam, and they determined to prepare for the advent of the new motive power. They looked over the field carefully, and discovered that all electric motors are practically controlled by present patents. To use these patents in the construction of locomotives they would have had to pay heavy royalties. The Westinghouse company was desirous of putting into practical operation its electrical appliances for motive power, and the mutual interests of the two companies brought them together.

The Baldwins, under the agreement with the Westinghouse company, will manufacture all of the parts of the locomotives but the electric motors, and these will be supplied by the Westinghouse company. Both companies will retain their present plants, and no immediate increase in their working forces is probable. With the successful introduction of electrical locomotives the working force of both companies will probably have to be enlarged. A specimen electric locomotive will be built, and the possibilities of electricity as a motive power will be illustrated in this engine.

David Leonard Barnes, the railroad engineering expert of Chicago, has been selected as the joint Superintendent of the two companies to supervise the construction of the new electric locomotives.

At the offices of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, 120 Broadway, a representative of the company said yesterday: "The agreement with the Baldwin Locomotive Works has gone into effect. No further meeting will be necessary to ratify it. The new arrangement is not a combination, but simply a working agreement."

SOUTHERN TRAFFIC MEETING.

Railroads and Steamship Lines Represented in Conference.

The traffic fight between the Ocean Steamship Line of Savannah and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company of Baltimore was the main subject of discussion at a conference of Southern transportation men held in one of the parlors of the Hotel Waldorf yesterday forenoon.

The conference was attended by Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company; J. C. Whitney, General Freight Agent of the Merchants and Miners' Company; General Manager Sorel of the Ocean Steamship Line; R. Somers Hayes, receiver of the Georgia Central; R. G. Erwin, Vice President of the Plant system; W. H. Joyce, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and H. Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Erwin presided.

The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of harmony, and Chairman Erwin said that an agreement had practically been reached to discontinue rate-cutting to Southern Atlantic points and to maintain the last year's schedule of rates. It is expected that an agreement will be signed by all the representatives, to go into effect on the 10th inst.

Granted by the State Board.

The State Railroad Commission yesterday granted the application of the Utica and Herkimer Street Railway Company to build a branch road. This was the first application made by a street railway under Section 59 of the Railroad Law, which prescribes that street railways in future must apply to the Commissioners for permission to operate a new line or to extend one.

The application of the Long Lake Railroad Company for permission to construct a line in the Adirondacks was heard, but the hearing will not be concluded until Sept. 10. Counselor Fleming, of Saratoga appeared for the petitioner, and also Hon. Hamilton Harris of Albany against granting the permission.

A Trolley Fight Ended.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The fight against allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct a two-track trolley road through Broad Street was practically ended to-day by the securing by the railroad company of the consent of 51 per cent. of the property owners on that street to the two tracks. The petition was presented to the Common Council to-night, and will at once be put through, as soon as the necessary forms of law have been complied with.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A meeting will be held in Atlanta on the 9th inst. to consider the question of a daily double service of express trains between New-Orleans and New-York via Atlanta. The meeting will be held on the invitation of the President of the Atlanta Short Line. The Southern Pacific will be represented by General Manager Krutchmitt and General Passenger Agen Morse, and General Passenger Agent Atmore will represent the Louisville and Nashville.

—A meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Postal Telegraph and Cable Company—which is owned by the Canadian Pacific Road and John W. Mackay—was to have been held in this city yesterday. Owing to the lack of a quorum, Mr. Mackay adjourned the meeting to Sept. 3.

—The stockholders of the Kansas City Terminal Construction Company have voted to increase the capital stock of that company to $3,000,000. The proceeds of the increase will be used to build the extension of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway.

By a unanimous vote the stockholders of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad have decided to accept the offer of the Georgia Central Railroad Reorganization Committee of 5 per cent. on the capital stock. Under the old lease 7 per cent. was paid.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad from Jan. 8 to July 27 carried 9,237,913 tons of coal, an increase of 2,930,041 tons over the corresponding period last year, and 3,188,196 tons of coke, an increase of 2,710,751 tons.

—Vice President Warner of the Missouri Pacific says: "In anticipation of an abundant crop yield, general business is improving throughout the territory traversed by our system."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Standard Theatre.—"Dorothy" opens at the Standard Theatre Thursday night. In order to enable his company to be thoroughly rested for the opening in New-York, Mr. Leslie has engaged a special train, composed of two sleeping cars, which the company of one hundred members will take possession of immediately after the Wednesday night performance at Saratoga, a dining car, and two baggage cars, in which to carry the costumes, properties, scenery, and general paraphernalia of an operatic company. They will bring the company into the Grand Central Station early Thursday morning. After a rest the company will rehearse on the stage of the Standard, so that everything will be in perfect working order for the performance at night.

Mr. Crane's Play Over.—William H. Crane's vacation comes to an end in a fortnight, and on Sept. 2 he is to open Col Sinn's new theatre in Brooklyn, the Montauk, with "His Wife's Father." The actor intends running in from Newport to-morrow to visit the theatre and see what progress has been made toward its completion. Mr. Crane has spent his vacation in attending all of the big regattas and cruising on board his yacht, The Senator.

Clementine De Vere to Return.—Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio will return to this country in September, after an absence of three years abroad. She has sung in the principal cities of Europe and Australia, and has received a great deal of praise; but, like all the rest of the artists, she finds it profitable to return to this highly inartistic country.

Jean de Reszke's Health.—Letters received in London state authoritatively that M. Jean de Reszke's health has much improved. He will, however, probably remain at his Polish home until the Autumn, and will not sing in public till he appears in this city.

Tamagno to Tour.—Signor Tamagno, accompanied by no less a celebrity than Mlle. Jane de Vigne, will give twenty operatic performances between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15 in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, appearing in those countries for the first time.

Asbury Park's Prospects.—"Princess Rosebud," an extravaganza by Charles Bradley and W. R. Wilan, with music by Percy Gaunt, will be produced at Asbury Park on Aug. 12, under the management of H. E. Bruere & Co.

A MOST PECULIAR WILL

John Augustus Pell's Restrictions on His Daughter's Travels.

SHE MUST LIVE IN EUROPE ONLY

Mrs. C. H. Phelps Loses Her Income if She Visits This Country Without a Divorce—Appeal to the Courts.

A suit for the construction of a most peculiar will, involving over $1,000,000, has been begun in the Supreme Court by Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger as executor.

The will was executed by John Augustus Pell, who was adjudged insane on Sept. 2, 1887, by the courts here. From that time until his death, on July 8, 1894, Mr. Pell lived in great state at Pau, France, a large retinue of servants being employed to look after his comfort. His residence is said to have been like a fairy palace. He also had a fine establishment in Paris.

For many years prior to 1865 Mr. Pell had lived in Paris, France, and occasionally in other parts of Europe. When he was adjudged insane, in 1887, his wife, Susan M. Pell, was appointed the committee of his person, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company was appointed the committee of his estate.

Mrs. Pell, who had an estate in her own right of about $6,000,000, died at Pau, on Dec. 30, 1893. After her death her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Livingston Phelps, was appointed the committee of the person of Mr. Pell, and an order was granted by the Supreme Court awarding the daughter an allowance of $18,000 a year out of the income of her father's property for his support and maintenance. The daughter is living at present in Paris, with her husband, Charles Harris Phelps, and her son, Livingston Phelps.

Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted Col. Cruger permission to serve the summons in his suit by publication, on Mr. and Mrs. Phelps.

It is out of a most remarkable provision governing the bequest of all of Mr. Pell's property to his daughter that the present suit grows, Col. Cruger asking the court to construe the section referred to.

When Mrs. Phelps's mother died she gave a life estate in all her property to her husband, Mr. Pell. Upon his death a life estate was to go to their daughter, with remainder to the daughter's children.

Mrs. Pell was the daughter of Moses Field, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Pell, in September, 1848, a large sum was settled upon her.

By the terms of her will Mrs. Pell provided that her daughter should get the income of her property upon the death of Mr. Pell, "free from all control of any husband she may have," but subject to these conditions:

"That during the lifetime of her present husband, Charles Harris Phelps, she shall either reside or travel in Europe or in the United States of America, unless she shall be divorced from him a vinculo matrimonii, (absolutely,) and remain so divorced from him. In case my daughter shall reside or travel out of Europe and out of the United States of America during her marriage to her said husband, the said rents, issues, and profits, and income for such period only as she shall reside or travel out of Europe and the United States of America during her marriage to her said husband shall be paid over to my brother, William H. Field, or, if he be not living, then to his wife, and if she be not living, then to his children; but in case neither he nor his wife, nor children be living during such period, then it is to be paid to the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York."

The will of Mrs. Pell also provided that if her daughter should take any proceedings to contest her will or that of her father she should receive none of the estate.

The will of Mr. Pell gives the residue of his fortune to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, to be held in trust for the benefit of his wife and daughter, and upon the death of his wife the daughter is to have the entire income; but upon practically the same conditions as were imposed in the will of her mother, except that the restriction is even more stringent, as to residence—in that Mrs. Phelps is not permitted to live or travel anywhere except in Europe—this country, as well as the rest of the world, being forbidden her.

In the suit which the court is now asked to construe, Mr. Pell declares that the provision for his daughter must be free from the control of her husband, and for especial reasons he imposes these conditions: That, during the lifetime of her present husband, Charles Harris Phelps, she shall reside or travel out of the Continent of Europe; only, unless she shall be divorced absolutely from him, and remain so divorced from him.

"The mere statement in writing from her," continues the will, "to the effect that she has resided or traveled on the Continent of Europe during the three months preceding any such quarterly payment, shall be sufficient authority for the paying over or applying to her use the said yearly allowance. In case, however, my said daughter shall visit the Continent of Europe during her marriage to said husband, the said allowance for such period only as she shall reside or travel out of Europe shall be paid over to my brother, George W. Pell, or to his heirs, and in case neither my said brother be living nor any heirs surviving him, or if he nor they will accept such allowance for any such time, then the sum for said time only shall be paid over to the Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York."

Besides the violation of the clause restricting the daughter's residence, Col. Cruger also asks the Court to pass on the question of Mr. Pell's domicile at the time of his death. If he was domiciled in France at the time his will will have to be construed by the laws of France, but, if this city was the domicile, then the laws of this State will prevail as to the construction of the will.

If it is decided that the domicile of Mr. Pell was in France, then, it is asserted, the daughter has certain claims upon his personal estate which cannot be affected to her detriment by the provisions of his will.

Col. Cruger has grave doubt as to whether the conditions imposed upon the daughter's bequest by the will are not invalid as being contrary to public policy, as they practically prohibit her from visiting this country, of which she is a citizen, and where the majority of her relatives reside.

The Court will therefore be called upon to construe this portion of the will, to pass upon the question of Mr. Pell's domicile at the time of his death, to decide under what laws the will is to be administered, to determine the rights of the daughter in the estate, and what portion of it she is the absolute owner of, and also whether or not the conditions imposed upon her are valid or invalid, and to what extent.

Frederic R. Coudert is counsel for the will.

Boston's Only Catholic Mayor.

From The Boston Herald.

Attention has been called to the fact that the late Hugh O'Brien was Boston's first and last Roman Catholic Mayor. He was chosen at a time when the sectarian issue was less prominent in politics than it is now, and he was elected on his merits as a capable executive. Latterly religious prejudices have manifested themselves somewhat more prominently in both our municipal and State politics, but their influence is not marked on either side.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The Dominion Government has been advised that the Russian Government will indemnify owners of the Canadian sealer William McGowan and crew of the British Columbia sealing fleet, which were seized by the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, in July, 1892, about forty miles off Copper Islands, outside the limit of the protected zone.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Post Office at Warwick, Orange County, was entered by burglars last night. They blew open the safe and secured several hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps. They also took the principal key used for unlocking mail bags. The thieves escaped.

Fonda, N. Y., Aug. 6.—John Bailey, twenty-eight years old, while working this morning on a windmill, at a height of seventy-five feet above the ground, slipped and fell, breaking his neck. Death did not ensue until several hours after the man fell.

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Josiah Wood, M. P. for Westmoreland, N. B., has been called to the Dominion Senate, vice Kennedy Burns, deceased. Mr. Wood is a large ship owner. He is a Conservative in politics.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—The Treasury today received in an envelope postmarked New-York, the sum of $15, which has been deposited in the Treasury on account of "Conscience."

JUSTICE BOLTE DENIES CHARGES

J. Mulholland Says Samuel Johnson Offered to Secure a Favorable Report in a Reference Case for $100.

An application was made yesterday by John Mulholland, in behalf of William Reidell and David F. Gibb, to Justice Newburger, in the City Court, to set aside the report of Justice Bolte as referee in a suit against his clients instituted by Isaac Hoffman.

In an affidavit in support of the application, Mr. Mulholland makes charges against Justice Bolte of a serious nature.

Justice Bolte was appointed referee by Justice McCarthy in the suit, which was a mechanic's lien case. He filed his report, and it is in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Mulholland obtained an order from Justice Conlan last week, directing Justice Bolte to appear yesterday and show cause why his report should not be set aside.

Mr. Mulholland's affidavit contains the following statement of the case: The referee held seven sessions, the last being on July 5, on which date Hoffman and his counsel, Samuel Johnson, quarreled over paying the stenographer's fees. After an altercation, Johnson declined to go on with the case, saying that he would not act for a man who would not pay the stenographer, and he left the room. Justice Bolte then asked what Mr. Mulholland desired done in the matter. Mr. Mulholland replied by moving to dismiss the case. The referee granted the motion, but later in the day told Mr. Mulholland that he would like to hear some evidence to substantiate Mr. Gibb's counterclaim.

Such testimony was taken July 6, and Mr. Mulholland says the referee and he were perfectly satisfied. Two days later, Mr. Mulholland says, Mr. Johnson called at his office and said that if he (Mulholland) would pay $100, the referee's report would be in his favor, but that if he did not do so the report would be in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Mulholland says in his affidavit that Mr. Johnson told him Mr. Bolte was awaiting his answer in a saloon at 155 Broadway. Mulholland says he refused to give the $100, and sent G. A. Moses to follow Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Moses makes an affidavit to the effect that he saw Mr. Bolte and Johnson in the saloon mentioned.

Mr. Mulholland also says that D. F. Spellman, Justice Bolte's stenographer, called at his office for fees, and that he gave Spellman $15 on account, but declined to pay the balance—$7.50—on discovering that the transcripts of the minutes had omitted all reference to his motion to dismiss.

Referee Bolte filed his report July 29 in favor of Hoffman.

In reply to these charges, Lawyer Samuel Johnson denies the whole story, and says that the only dispute was over the payment of the stenographer's fees.

He denies the story told by Mulholland about his offering to get Justice Bolte to decide the case in favor of Mulholland's client for $100 or any other amount, and says that the man he met in the Broadway saloon was Charles Bimberg, proprietor of Everett Hall, and not Justice Bolte. He says that on July 7 he was at College Point, L. I., all day, and not in town.

Civil Justice Bolte makes an affidavit that Johnson told Hoffman to get another lawyer, but that he did not withdraw from the case.

He denies that Mr. Mulholland made any motion to dismiss the case, or that it was dismissed. He denies that he was in the city on July 8, or that he met Mr. Johnson in the saloon mentioned.

The stenographer and several other witnesses testified to the same effect.

Justice Newburger gave the lawyers until to-day to submit further affidavits.

Got Off with a Light Sentence.

William Torpay, aged twenty-one years, of Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, and John O'Connor, aged twenty-three years, of 210 East Fifty-fourth Street, were sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday by Recorder Goff in General Sessions for assaulting a policeman.

O'Connor was sentenced to sixteen months as he told the Recorder that he had never been arrested before, and investigation showed that he had been arrested half a dozen times. Torpay got one month.

On June 25 the two men started a fight near Policeman Kelley of the East Fifty-first Street Station. When Kelley went to separate them they attacked him. Policeman Barnes went to his assistance and they beat him so severely that he was laid up in the Flower Hospital for several weeks.

They were allowed to plead guilty to assault in the third degree.

Two Bad Boys Sent to Prison.

Two seventeen-year-old boys — James Brown, a newsboy, no home, and John Murphy of 674 Third Avenue—were yesterday sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Allison, in General Sessions.

They were accused of breaking into the store of John Heitman, at Bedford Park. Their sentence is to begin at the expiration of a year's sentence imposed in the Court of Special Sessions on July 19, for another offense of a similar nature.

Post Office Clerk Arrested.

Post Office Inspector Beavers yesterday arrested Max Bab, who was clerk in charge of Sub-Station 24, in the Herald Building, on a charge of having embezzled $151.73, money received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Bab's shortage was discovered when he went for a vacation on July 26. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Aug. 10.

Suffers for His Tale of Woe.

Alfred P. Lopez was sentenced yesterday to four months in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, for having his two children sent to the Dominican Sisters' Home at the city's expense on false representations.

Lopez appeared before Police Justice Taintor that his wife was dead, and that he could not care for his children. His wife was not dead. Lopez entered a plea of guilty.

Newsam Will Go Back to Trinidad.

Arthur C. K. Newsam, who is wanted in Cedros, Trinidad, where he was formerly a magistrate, on a charge of having embezzled $250,000, yesterday waived examination before United States Commisioner Shields and was held for extradition. He will be taken back to Trinidad on Aug. 22.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Sturges Dewey was placed under arrest yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering for failing to obey an order issued by Chief Justice Van Wyck of the City Court to appear in supplementary proceedings in a suit brought by Joseph Calwell of 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a bill of goods sold to him.

—Albert J. Doetschman of 9 West Broadway, who was sent toLudlow Street Jail on July 20 on a judgment for $128.50, obtained against him in the City Court by George Lueders, was taken to the Sheriff's office yesterday, where he settled the judgment and was released.

—Michael Byrnes of 4 Second Street, charged with having passed a counterfeit two, five, and ten-dollar bills on women in the Tenderloin district, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Lyman, who did not consider the evidence sufficient to hold the man.

—Louis Laske was arrested yesterday on an order of arrest issued by Judge Newburger, in the City Court, in a suit brought against him by Minnie Morris of 14 Orchard Street, to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Stanton vs. Walker. 2—Weener vs. Schuster.

Class VII.—3—People, &c., vs. Porter. 4—Hellbroner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 5—Wastell vs. Mercantile Loan and Guarantee Company. 6—Mainland vs. L'Amoureux. 7—D'Olier vs. Simpson. 8—Screw Dock Company vs. Manhattan Steamship Company.

Class VIII.—9—Keister vs. Rankin. 10—Scanlon vs. Scanlon. 11—Moody vs. Leonard. 12—Matter of Kerrigan. 13—Matter of Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company. 14—Hyams vs. Beckwith. 15—Hackeman vs. Weisker. 16—Treadwell & Harris Baking Company vs. Napseys. 17—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 18—Buckley vs. Krahmer. 19—People, &c., vs. Bull. 20—Philips vs. Von Auw. 21—Mott vs. House. 22—Jones vs. Jones. 23—Matter of Reimer, (two cases.) 24—Matter of Medical Novelty Company. 25—People, &c., vs. McCarthy, (seven cases.) 26—Levy vs. Levy. 27—Smith vs. Edwards.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Carstairs, McCall & Co. 2—W. C. Collins & Co. 3—Cordua. 4—Drum. 5—Duer. 6—Dupont. 7—Dunn. 8—Elias. 9—B. Fernandez & Brothers. 10—Ferry. 11—Forster. 12—Gaffney. 13—Gully. 14—Gardiner, Lance & Co. 15—Graham. 16—Greiff. 17—Hall. 18—Hamburger Brothers. 19—Hunt. 20—Jeffers. 21—Johnson. 22—Jordan, Marsh & Co. 23—Kaufman. 24—Kempson. 25—Lawton. 26—Neely. 27—Paladin. 28—Patent Cereals Company. 29—Palmer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term. Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1025—Contested will of Mary L. Jones.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Mary Diehl, John Diehl, Clara Michalson, Edwin Joseph Meeks, Samuel McConnell; at 2 P. M.—James Grant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—Tonny Shattos, continued. 2—John Blassen. 3—Antonio Frigheito. 4—Antonio Marmando. 5—Ferdinando Santa. 6—Alfred Erskins. 7—John E. Radick. 8—Nicholas Radey. 9—Richard Josef. 10—James Carlton, Michael Murray, and William Kelly. 11—James Fitzgerald, James Mulcahey, and John Dyer. 12—Charles Brown. 13—Donato Aliano. 14—Morris Weiner. 15—Alten Lewenthal. 16—Maggie Brown and James Stewart. 17—John Murray. 18—John Clark. 19—Nicholas Fald, William Andt, Bernard Richard, and William Schellenberg. 20—Thomas Clare, two cases. 21—Ah Lum. 22—Morris Carsten. 23—Abraham S. Friedland. 24—John M. Fleckbone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Joseph Smith, William Fern, James Graham, John Barry, and Thomas Boylan. 2—Edward Howard. 3—Alfonso Pagano. 4—Michael Hegedush. 5—Anton Birnman, two cases. 6—Louis Fink. 7—Philip Hank. 8—Emil McKesen. 9—Adolph Munzberg and Edward Ryan. 10—Adam Mitchell. 11—James Carlton, Michael Murray, and William Kelly. 12—Mamie Lee. 13—Alfonso J. Steers. 14—Charles F. Wagner, two cases. 15—Jacob Taschman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Sweeny—Bankson T. Morgan. Matter of Vienna Pressed Yeast Company—J. A. Deady. Hatch vs. Zeller—John J. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker—E. Schenck.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Lewin—Joseph Kohler.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Culver vs. Woolsey—Francis C. Cantine.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Charles H. Atwater vs. Ernest Roch—B. O'Hara.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J—First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., vs. Burkhard Goodman—James Bilger.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S NEW-HAMPSHIRE HOME

Where the Great Expounder Lived in His Childhood.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Franklin is pre-eminently a city of fine distances. In one direction there rises to view a slope thickly built up with tasty cottages and imposing mansions. In another line the roofs and chimneys of large manufacturing establishments appear above the cool shade of wide-spreading trees. Another way a pastoral landscape and the white spire of a church are seen. While yet again, the cultivated fields through which sweeps the Merrimack in the grace of its freshest beauty attracts the eye and holds the attention of the visitor.

I hold that the pilgrim to the Webster Mecca, two and a half miles down the river from the Franklin railway station, is lucky if he has to walk. Not that the teams are not good, but the first half of the road shows what the old Granite State can do by the shape of excellent farming lands; and the Merrimack keeps company a good part of the way, setting the pedestrian a lively pace to keep up with her.

As said, the Webster place is two and one-half miles down the river road below the station. The old mansion is really there, and not much changed from the days when the great statesman last saw it. The residence of the Superintendents of the Orphans' Home is built on the east end of the original house, but the old home is practically unmolested, save in color.

The Webster estate was sold here from Salisbury when Daniel was two years old, which was in 1784. Judge Ebenezer Webster, Daniel's father, bought the place of the heirs of Philip Call. As early as 1739 Call was placed in charge of a fort on this farm. Judge Webster died in 1806, and was buried in the cemetery near by. The two sons, Ezekiel and Daniel, then became equal owners of the property.

Ezekiel died suddenly while addressing a jury in Concord, April 10, 1820. Daniel bought Ezekiel's share, and soon after improved the present building what is know as the Mansion House. Here he wrote the celebrated Hulseman letter, and composed one of his most distinguished orations. The trustees of Mr. Webster sold the farm to Rufus L. Tay, April 3, 1833. The heirs of Mr. Tay sold it to Joseph Eastman and John C. Morrison, Feb. 15, 1870, and Messrs. Eastman and Morrison sold it to the New-Hampshire Orphans' Home, Aug. 28, 1871.

Fine trees border the highway in the locality. The great elm in front of the Webster house was set out by Daniel when he was a boy. The fine old tree spreads wide its branches above the mansion, and casts a grateful shade even to the road.

Of the interior of the old Webster house, the sitting room or parlor, with its wainscoted walls, is about the same as it was before the statesman left it to the mutations of time and the tender mercies of those destined to follow him in proprietorship. The iron fireplace, with brass andirons, is there, and a long wooden table, once the property of the Websters, has a place of honor in the room. In one corner a door opens out into an entry, where a staircase, wrought with semi-ornamental workmanship, leads to the floor above. At the back of the mansion is a veranda, under which Webster used to sit and enjoy the cool shade of the afternoons. This veranda or porch has not undergone any alterations, and has felt the touch of the hand of time very lightly.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, showers, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, showers, followed by fair in southern portions, probably slightly warmer in the vicinity of Harrisburg, southwesterly winds, becoming westerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, preceded by showers on the coast, winds becoming northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair in western, showers in eastern portions, probably slightly warmer in the interior, southwesterly to westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except showers on the coast, slightly warmer in northern portion, south to southwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair, except light showers on the Gulf in the afternoon, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon or evening, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer in the vicinity of Knoxville, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer in central and southern portion, southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, generally fair, winds becoming northwesterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, south to southwest winds. INDIANA, fair, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portions, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, probably slightly cooler in central and western portions, winds becoming northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, probably slightly cooler, west to northwest winds. IOWA, fair, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly cooler in western portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Erie and Buffalo, and on Lake Ontario. The storm has moved to Lake Huron, increasing in intensity, causing rains in the Atlantic States, on the middle and east Gulf coasts, in the Ohio Valley, and Lake regions. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the Northwest, it has fallen in the Carolinas, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twel

Wednesday
August 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

An Office Building for Thirty-fourth Street—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold, to A. Johnsen, the property at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, with old building. Mr. Johnsen will build on the site an eight-story fireproof office building, which will be ready for occupancy on May 1 next.

Messrs. D. Mullins and J. Goldstein have sold, for Mary O'Connor, to Samuel Goldstein, the five-story brick tenement 352 Madison Street, 23.6 by 95.

Messrs. S. De Walltearss & Co. have sold the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to H. Strauss, at $21,500, and have resold the same to P. Aarns at $24,500.

Mr. Simon Epstein, who bought, at $25,900, at the Sherry estate sale, on July 23, the three four-story brick dwellings 179 to 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has resold the same, at $27,700.

Mr. Lambert S. Quackenbush is the purchaser of the Striker property recently transferred. This tract extends from Eleventh to Twelfth Avenue, from the old Striker Lane, which was midway between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, to the middle of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. The property is mortgaged for $280,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at 722,650, to the plaintiff, Abraham Suhr, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 521 East Eleventh Street, north side, 270.6 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 105.3. Under foreclosure also, Mr. Ingraham sold, to the plaintiff, Fannie M. Updike, at $24,200, the undivided one-half interest in the five-story brick flat 1,756 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 30 by 85.

Mr. S. De Walltearss sold, under foreclosure, at $719, to Ellis Southworth, the triangular lot on the east side of Inwood Avenue, 57.5 feet south of Wolf Place, 88.72 by 76.6 by 117.21.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under a mechanics' lien foreclosure, at $5, to F. E. Kirby, the right, title, and interest of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company to the lease of lots on West Eleventh Street, north side, 105.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 52 by 94.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Guy Richards, referee, leasehold of 84 East Ninth Street, south side, 218.11 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 93.11, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $5,425.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lanwerence Price, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 31.1 feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 99.46 by 25 by 99.33, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,130.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Tilbon referee, 15 Pitt Street, west side, 80 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100, six-story front and rear factories. Due on judgment, $4,400; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, K. C. Morrison referee, Sheridan Avenue, east side, 50 by 173.8 by 51.0½ by 184.3. Due on judgment, $2,845.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin referee, 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 163.4 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 45.7 by 90 by irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Waterloo Place, northeast corner, three two-story and attic frame dwellings, by Helen J. Allcot of 166 Villa Avenue; cost, $8,400.

Potter Place, south side, 392 feet east of Anthony Avenue, one-story frame stable, by Max Klimberg; cost, $40.

No. 25 First Avenue, five-story brick stable, by Peter Houser of 9 First Avenue; cost, $15,000.

No. 128 Waverley Place, five-story brick dwelling, by the Rev. P. O'Flynn, rector, 109 Washington Place; cost, $20,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 50.5 feet west of Webster Avenue, frame dwelling and store, by M. Wolf of 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $7,000.

No. 313 East Sixtieth Street, by Henry Miller, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

No. 304 East Fourth Street, by Charles Katzenstein, alterations to six four-story brick stable and factory; cost, $250.

No. 37 Clinton Place, by Barbara Hofmann, alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, $500.

No. 49 West Forty-eighth Street, by A. Bernhard, alterations to a four-story brick private dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 10 Pell Street, by Ernest Platte, alterations to a four-story brick store and lodging house; cost, $600.

No. 630 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by W. H. Bickelhaupt, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, James P. Philip, at $36,437, the property at 287 to 295 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of First Street, 100 by 90, with one three-story and four two-and one-half-story brick dwellings. To H. P. Duryea, at $30,000, he sold the two two-story and three three-story brick dwellings, 32 and 34 Quincy Street, and 418 to 422 Classon Avenue, with 54.4 feet front on the street and 56.3 on the avenue. To George M. Skimsell, at $2,800, he sold the frame dwellings and stable at 664 to 674 Jamaica Avenue, with 111.10½ feet front on the avenue and 50 feet on Logan Street. To the plaintiff, Emma J. Williams, at $4,500, he sold the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 38 Downing Street, 17.10¾ by 101.6. To Lydia E. Colvin, plaintiff, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling, 2,053 Bergen Street, 25 by 107.2½. To the plaintiff, George V. Brouwer, he sold, at $9,000, the two-story brick dwelling and one-story frame stable at 335 to 339 Ninth Street, 75 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Montrose Avenue, south side, beginning at Newtown Creek, one-story brick lime shed, 25x252, $1,758; John Wurster, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 82 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story brick store, 17x25, $1,000; Jacob Springer, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

WASHINGTON ST, 459 and 461; Kate C. Halsey and Eliza L. Norris to Samuel Weil $30,500

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Golden and others, executors, &c., of John D. Norris, to same 1

WEST BROADWAY, c s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Carolina B. Bleakley and husband to William Prager 1

43D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Emily Simonson to John A. Weser 14,250

68TH ST, s s, 228.4 ft w of 3d Av, 18.2x100; John Dwyer and wife to Lena Levi 1

75TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Nathan Stimmel and wife to Solomon Feiner.. 75,000

58TH ST, 909 East; Augusta Wilanus and others to Emil J. Muller and another 7,250

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 30x100.11; Margaretta V. Gibbons to Martin D. Strauss 1

109TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Peter Wagner and wife to John Flanagan 1

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 64x105x29.2x100.11; Jared W. Bell and wife to John Flanagan 12,000

105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; Charles W. Turner to David E. Oppenheimer 1

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD ST, s s, 50 ft w of Tinton Av, 50x80; Harriet A. Freeman to William D. Freeman 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, Lot 280, map of Wilton, Port Morris; and East Morrisania, 25x105; Denis Campion and wife to Sarah Nolan 1

187TH AV, w s, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, 19.9x90; Pauline Silverstein to Louis Goldstein 1

2D AV, 2,407; Hulda Goldstein to Pauline Silverstein 1

WATER ST, s s, 2. ft w of Jefferson St, 46x75; Herman Wolff and wife to Otto Wolff 1

2D AV, 2,322; Martin Early and wife to Charles Brodek, trustee, &c. 28,000

CLINTON ST, 16; Henry M. Greenberg and wife to Pauline Jacobs 500

LOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, 125 to 137; revised map of Givan homestead; William P. Lynch to Michael Duffy, Jr. 240,000

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Duffy, Jr., to Ferdinand F. Hopkins 1

LOT 319, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 24th Ward; George Budelman and wife to Margaret Quinn 525

AVENUE C, e s 150 ft s of Cliff St, 25x99.6; Harriet A. Denman to William D. Denman 1

LOT 485, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick Dougan 475

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Edward, Albert S., John F., and Anna Geis to William E. Burkart 17,000

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Burkart and wife to Edwin Geis and others 17,000

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, Lot 115, map of Morrisania, &c, 67.6x54.5, and other property; Matilda O. D. Crittenden to Charles N. Crittenden 16,000

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Samuel St, 50.4x109.9x89.8x90x148 to St x189.6; William Herring and wife to Isaac W. Hebberd 1

LOCUST AV, s w s, Lots 122 and 121, map of Fairmount, 175x200; Jane Cowen to Ella J. Hunter and others, 1-5 part ... Nom

Leases Recorded.

BRODEK, Charles, trustee of Joseph Brodek, to Martin Early; store, 2,322 2d Av, 4¾ years $1,200

DESEL, Philipp, to Jacob Kammer; store, 518 West 38th St, 3¾ years 300

FISCHER, Max, to David F. Mann; store, &c., 70 West 23d St, 4 years 6,000

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, to Amaziah L. Ashman; s e corner Broadway and 8th St, 25x95, 21 years 2,750

SAME to same; 21 years 6,000, 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Mary, and another to the Washington Life Insurance Company; w s of Mission Place, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 3 years $165,000

DOUGAN, Patrick, to E. B. Levy; Lot 485, map of Van Nest Park; 3 years 200

DUFFY, Michael, Jr., to Murray Hill Bank and another; Plots 1 to 79, 81 to 105, 125 to 137, map of Givan homestead, two mortgages; 1 year 120,145

FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to E. L. Arcularius, executrix, and others; s s of 84th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 35,000

FINKLE, Bernard, to William R. Rose, trustee; n s of 116th St, 256 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 13,000

GIBSON, James T., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank, City of New-York; s e corner of Anthony Av and Garfield St, 1 year 1,300

HOLZMAN, Jacob, to Jacob Korn; n s of 9th St, 193.6 ft e of Broadway, lease.... 8,000

HENTZE, Adolph, and another to J. F. Hentze, and others; w s of 3d Av, 40.5 ft s of 54th St, 1 year 900

HEYMAN, Adolph, to E. V. Burton; Lot 200, map of Arden property, 2 years 200

KERWIN, Andrew J., and wife to the German Savings Bank, City of New-York; s s of 103d St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, (six mortgages,) 1 year 150,000

MURRAY, Henry, and another to West Side Bank; n s of 42d St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 20,000

MULLER, Emil J., and another to J. H. Schmaus and another; n s of 88th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, installments 6,000

MUNZESHEIMER, Herman, and wife to Samuel Katz; n s of 83d St, 156 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 3,000

MADDOX, George J., and wife to A. L. Hayes; n s of 134th St, 93.10 ft e of Alexander Av, demand 200

MARSH, Abbie E., to E. L. Clocke; n e corner of 9th Av and 2d St, Village of Wakefield, 1 year 300

McMANUS, Mary, to Pauline C. Riell; n s of 140th St, 187.6 ft w of St Nicholas Av, 2 years 3,500

McDOWELL, Alexander, and wife to Jared W. Bell; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 106th St, 1 year 15,000

NOLAN, Sarah, to Michael Scrub; e s of Robbins Av, 150 ft n of 151st St, 3 years. 1,500

OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 105th St, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 11,000

PALMER, Stephen A., and wife to J. S. Todd; e s of Avenue B, 47.4 ft n of 10th St, 1 year 20,000

SCHEERER, Sarah, and another to Gustave Helmstter; s s of Broome St, 91 ft e of Varick St, 5 years 2,500

STRAUSS, Martin L., to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of Lexington Av and 103d St, 5 years 28,000

THORNTON, Horace G. C., and wife to C. P. Faber; s e corner of Prospect Av and 156th St, demand 600

WELCH, James F., to J. S. Cram; n e corner of 5th Av and 137th St, 2 years.. 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Horace, trustee, to A. S. Rowland $301

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to W. R. Rose 1,000

HOOPLE, William G., executor, to Mary E. Brinckerhoff, (12 assignments) 127,000

INGRAHAM, George L., and another, executors, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr. 6,000

INGRAHAM, Daniel P., Jr., to R. M. Harrison 3,000

KAUFMANN, Abraham, to Robert Cable. 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. C. Sands, (2 assignments) 4,076

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Wolf Dauman and another 10,000

THAYER, Edward D., to Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York 34,962

VAN WORMER, Jasper, to Edwin Shufeldt 7,750

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

AMSTERDAM AV AND 147TH ST, s w corner, 25x100; George Mackenzie against John W. Brown, owner and contractor.. $134

81ST ST AND PARK AV, n w corner, 50x90; John McLaughlin & Son against L. Z. Bach, owner and contractor 874

8D AV, 213; Henry Relfenberg against Hamilton Fish, owner; Nicholas Domonico, lessee and contractor 86

MADISON AV AND 107TH ST, n e corner, 103x100; Jarvis P. Prince against John Frame, owner; William Ellis, contractor 33

Lis Pendens.

60TH ST, 121 West; Lewis E. Cole against Charles Tucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, 221 to 225; Alfred Gutwillig against Morris Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

83D ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.10 ft front; Margaret J. Fish against Samuel Robb and others, (partition.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgment for $16,851 was entered yesterday against George C. Hollister in favor of William H. Simonson, and also one for $185 in favor of Wilmot A. Duckworth, growing out of litigation in relation to an apartment house at Lexington Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Hollister sued Messrs. Simonson, Winsor & Duckworth, but the referee reported that instead of being indebted to Mr. Hollister, Mr. Hollister was indebted to them. The amount due to Mr. Simonson was fixed at $11,467 for unpaid balance of one-half of the amount paid out by Mr. Simonson for carrying the property. The costs were taxed at $4,252, of which $1,600 were referee's fees, $549 stenographer's fees, and $2,000 allowance by the court.

—Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Bryan Fleming receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ernest Roch, lawyer, of 38 Park Row, in place of Francis Hennessy, who is removed on the application of Charles H. Atwater, who recovered a judgment for $509 on Nov. 13, 1890, against Mr. Roch. Mr. Hennessy was appointed receiver in the City Court on the application of William Roch, a brother. It was claimed that the latter action was taken to forestall that of Mr. Atwater, who had previously begun supplementary proceedings.

—The schedules of J. W. Haulenbeek, dealer in and roaster of coffees at 170 Duane Street, show liabilities of $35,293, nominal assets of $33,082, and actual assets of $16,726. The business liabilities are $15,293, and the remainder of the total liabilities is a claim of $20,000 damages against Mr. Haulenbeek, and another for infringement of patent in favor of W. H. Everett of St. Louis. The principal creditors are Mitchell Brothers, $3,090; P. H. Van Wagoner & Co., $2,228; Ellen A. Haulenbeek, $2,806.

—Frederick F. and Maria F. Speyer, composing the firm of F. F. Speyer & Co., which deals in silver-plated ware at 88 Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick A. Betz, giving preferences to John G. Ostendorff for $896 and George Cook for $75. The liabilities are said to be about $6,000, and the failure is ascribed to dull business and inability to make collections.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of John Werner, manufacturer of trousers at 749 Broadway, and of Mrs. Fannie Bacherach, manufacturer of cloaks and bathing suits at 557 Broadway under the firm name of Bacharach & Friedman.

—The schedules of Steward & Cole, dealers in millinery goods at 58 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $808, nominal assets of $1,715, and actual assets of $906.

—Judgment for $6,075 was entered yesterday against Frederick A. Bessey of 2 Reade Street, formerly a manufacturer of paper boxes, in favor of Henry Bessey, for money loaned on Jan. 1, 1892.

—Judgment for $15,521 was entered yesterday against Joseph H. King in favor of Walter Cook, it being a revival of a judgment obtained in January, 1876, by George I. Cook for $7,129.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against the American Pearl Works, at 206 Centre Street, for $2,000 in favor of the Seventh National Bank on four protested notes.

—Two deficiency judgments for $6,830 were entered yesterday against Francis A. Clark in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Metallic Packing Company of New-York City, to manufacture valve and piston rod packings; capital, $50,000. Directors—Arthur C. Ewen and William T. Allen of Brooklyn, and Louie C. Clark of Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Phoenix Water Supply Company, a reorganization of the Phoenix Water Company of Phoenix, Oswego County; capital, $45,000. Directors—Oren F. Gaylord, George B. Sloan, Theodore Irwin, Niel Gray, Henry B. Carrier, Jr., E. B. Powell, and Niel Gray, Jr., of Oswego City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Irregular.

INFLUENCED ENTIRELY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier —Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

With the continued holiday abroad and general absence of cables, there was only a moderate trade in grain, while prices were influenced by the West, and the close showed a general loss, with business confined to local scalpers. Provisions were quiet and easier. Cotton held its own, with only a moderate trade. Coffee lost a few points through easier cables.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	73¼@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	26⅜@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	46½ @46¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western, steam	6.32½@ ..
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00
Butter creamery, fancy	19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@ 4¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	19½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼@ 8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	12.00c.@ ..
Lead	3.52½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with trading chiefly on local account, as the foreign markets were closed. The opening was firm and prices advanced ⅝@1c, though firmer cables, foreign buying, decrease on passage, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 1,153,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 2,788,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, with the West bullish and local shorts covering, declining ⅝@⅞c, with the West and on local liquidation; closing weak at ¼c decline on September, and unchanged, to ⅜c advance on other months. Spot was more active for export at ¼c decline. Sales, 44,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅜c over September, free on board afloat, and 28,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4@4⅜c over September, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77½c. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 20,073 bushels; receipts, 20,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 128,026 bushels; in the interior, 416,113 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@1¼c with the West and on local liquidation, rallied ⅝@1c on light local covering, and a decrease of 654,000 bushels reported by Bradstreet's west of the Rockies, declining ¼@½c, and closed steady at ⅝@⅞c decline, with a light trade. Spot was in fair export demand at ¼c decline; sales of 183,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 140,000 bushels, mixed on private terms, and 2c over September, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels do at 41c, free on board, afloat, January steamer; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 46¾c, elevator, and 3,500 bushels yellow at 46¾c, in store. Receipts, 71,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 85,494 bushels; in the interior, 293,407 bushels. Clearances hence, 91,437 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 175,763 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ¼@1½c with corn and the West, rallied ¼@1¼c on local covering, and closed steady at ⅛@¾c decline, with a light trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,426,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were dull and weak, with mixed ½c lower. Sales, 42,500 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 30c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 32c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾c; No. 3 mixed, 27½c; No. 3, 26c; rejected white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 27c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 28@29c; track white, 30@39c for 18,000 bushels. Receipts, 213,000 bushels; exports, 5,080 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	60,000	73¼@73⅞	73¼
September	2,320,000	73¼@73⅞	73¼
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	73⅝
December	1,720,000	75 @75¾	75⅛
May	80,000	78⅛@78¾	78⅛
Total	4,220,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	..	@..	46¼
September	350,000	46 @46⅞	46⅛
October	75,000	44 @45	44⅜
May	60,000	39 @39⅛	39⅛
Total	485,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	..	@..	25⅜
September	80,000	24½@24¾	24¾
October	30,000	24⅜@24⅝	26⅞
May	25,000	29 @..	29
No 2 white—			
September	..	.. @..	26¼
Total	135,000		

FLOUR—There was very little change to the situation, buyers holding off and offerings free at easy prices. Sales, 10,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,250 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clear, and 1,500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,650 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.25; 1,800 bbls bakers' extra at $3.15; 2,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.70, and 600 bbls Winter patents, Southern, at $3.70@$3.85. Arrivals, 16,819 bbls and 7,686 sacks; exports, 11,386 bbls and 2,529 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,464 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@ 3.30
Clears	3.30@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.60
White wheat, straights	3.60@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.40@ 4.70
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City extras	.. @ 3.50
City supers	.. @ 3.25
City fine	.. @ 3.10

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	.. @ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.80@2.80	2.90@3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.50; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@2.90; arrive; do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.30@$1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@94c; fine do, $1.05@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and weak. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.55@$4.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50 @$3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.35.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State quoted at about 57@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active at firm prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a light distributing business. In jobbing lots prices were for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grade at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was nothing of much interest to the market for the day. That there was a loss of tone from the late position was beyond question, while the principal buyers were out of the market. On the indifferent demand there was not noted a desire to unload outside lots at a further decline, although bidding on prime oil was more within ½c of the asking price. It would have been possible to have placed yesterday several hundred barrels of prime yellow to exporters at 27c; no one, however, stood out as a buyer under 28c; there was a feeling that the parties who could happen the position might come in at any time and bring about a new condition to affairs. The belief was held that the leading buyers did not care to strengthen the position while the hog products kept to a weak basis, and that if the outside depression forced offerings of oil at a lower price it would be matter of little moment in connection with the future situation of the principal supplies. There were 300 bbls good off grade yellow sold at 27c....COCOANUT OIL had a light demand; Ceylon at 5½c bid and 5¾c asked, and Cochin 5¼c bid and 5½c asked. MENHADEN was nominal, LINSEED was in moderate demand and firm at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Oil opened and lowest, 125; highest and closed, 128, here and at Oil City. The Standard Oil Company's price for crude oil is 126.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The changes in prices were less marked, yet the tendency was again lower, with pork closing down 5@8 points, lard 2½@5 points, and bacon 5@8 points. The packers in instances and the commission houses for the most part were the sellers, especially in pork, which led in trading. Outside of speculation there was little done. The receipts of hogs were again moderate, nearly 20,000 head less than at this time last year. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 14,000 head.

LARD—Opened firm at the West, and in instances 2½c higher, but became weak and sold off 7 points, closing at $5.90 for August, while September was at $5.95@$6.02½, closing at $5.95@5.97½; October at $6.02 nominal to $6.07½, closing at $6.02 nominal; January at $6.07 asked to $6.15, closing at $6.07 asked. The world's visible supplies were: Aug. 1, 332,068 tcs, against 318,408 tcs July 1. There was an easy, dull market, without business; cash closed at $6.32½. City steam was scarce and firm at $6; sale of 30 tcs; options, no sales; September closed at $6.35. Refined had light attention of Continent shippers, with sales of 750 tcs on private terms; quoted at $6.75; South American at $7.15. Compressed lard continued quiet, with $4.75@$5.25 quoted as to quality.

PORK was sold off 10c at the West and closed within 5c of the lowest. There was a good deal of selling by some of the packers, while the hitherto bear operator was buying. Small receipts of hogs were ignored on the manipulation. August closed at $9.25; September was at $9.30@$9.45, closing at $9.32; October at $9.40@$9.47, closing at $9.40; January at $10.10@$10.20, closing at $10.15. Here there was a light demand at steady prices; sales, 150 bbls. Prices here were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—Went off 5@7 points and closed within 2½ points of the lowest, with moderate speculation. At the West, August closed at $5.45 nominal; September was at $5.52½@$5.60, closing at $5.52 bid; October at $5.60@$5.67½, closing at $5.60 bid; January at $5.25@$5.35, closing at $5.27 bid.

CUTMEATS—Continued under neglect here, but were held firmly with the moderate cutting on the prices and supplies of hogs. City pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 10 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c.

BEEF—Trading was slack, while prices were held firmly. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were favoring buyers and had little attention. Quoted offered at $16 at the West and $16.50@$17.50 here.

HOGS—Were held at ⅛c advance on small supplies. Receipts at the West, 27,689 head; same time last year, 46,832 head. Chicago—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; lower; $4.35@$5.40; left over, 2,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 1,087 head; slow; $4.30@$5.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,402 head; steady; $4.10@$5.05. Pittsburg—Strong; $5.10@ $5.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 711 head; $4.40@ $5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong; $4.50@$4.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.30@$5.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.90@$5.35. Quotations here were 6¾@6¾c for heavy, 7⅛c for 180 lb, 7⅝c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was decidedly firm at 4¼c for city, with the support chiefly from Western demand at that price, and business hindered only by high offerings of desirable stock, while there was steady demand for tierced and barreled goods, in part for the West, but as sold for investment. Sales were 100 tcs city at 4¾c, packages free; 100 tcs city at 4¼c, packages free; 50 hogsheads out of town at 4c, ($2 charge,) and 30,000 lb country at 4¼@4½c, as to quality, packages free.

STEARINE—In oleostearine business was unimportant, with sellers at 6¼c, while bidding was not better than 6c. At the West there was corresponding depression, with the largest buyers out of the market. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at 8¾c for Western. Oleo oil at Rotterdam was 2 florins higher, with Helmet sold at 47 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and lower, with free Rio offerings and lower cables closing steady at 5@20 points decline. Havre was steady at ⅛@⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull, but firm at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 25,250 bags at 17c for coffee, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 15c, ex ship, and 1,000 mats Preanger on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 15.20c. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 15.45c; 500 bags at 15.35c; 4,000 bags at 15.30c; 750 bags at 15.35c; October, 1,750 bags at 15.35c; 250 bags at 15.30c; 500 bags at 15.35c; December, 250 bags at 15.15c; 1,250 bags at 15.10c; 1,500 bags at 15.05c; 500 bags at 15.10c; March, 250 bags at 15.05c; 750 bags at 15c; 500 bags at 14.90c; total, 13,250 bags. Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for September. Total for the day, 14,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.95@15.05	12.30@12.40
February	14.90@15.00	12.25@12.35
March	14.85@14.95	12.20@12.25
April	14.75@14.85	12.15@12.25
May	14.60@14.75	12.15@12.25
August	15.30@15.35	14.55@14.60
September	15.30@15.35	13.70@13.75
October	15.35@15.40	13.10@13.15
November	15.15@15.25	12.65@12.70
December	15.10@15.15	12.50@12.55

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT

Total stock in New-York Saturday	205,853
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	9,401
Total stock in New-York to-day	196,457
Total stock in Baltimore	71,862
Deliveries Saturday	1,073—70,789
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,813
Deliveries Saturday	682—38,131
	108,920
Total stock in United States	305,377
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 5	121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 5	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 5	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	11,000
	231,000
Total	536,377
Same time 1894	355,734

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.....above No. 7		
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7		
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7		
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	No. 10...1.60 below No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.....above No. 7		
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7		
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7

cash, and 6c for September. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls; wheat, 25,350 bushels; corn, 3,250 bushels; oats, 33,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels; rye, 10,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,664 bbls; oats, 4,800 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 3,495 bbls; shipments, 16,880 bbls. Wheat, lower; firm, exchange time last week; cash sales, 65@65¼c; country points, 62@64c; sacked, this side, 65@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 107,273 bushels; shipments, 22,456 bushels; August, 68c; September, 68¾@68¾c; December, 71@71⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 83,282 bushels; shipments, 5,956 bushels; September, 35⅞@35c; December, 28½c; year, 28¾c; May, 30½c. Oats lower; receipts, 29,150 bushels; shipments, 42,779 bushels; September, 20¼c; May, 24c. Eggs steady at 10½c. Pork—Standard mess, $9.75 per bbl; on orders, 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, $5.75; choice, $5.87½. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7¼c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool market quiet; unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 95c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady and demand fair at $3.32½ for soft Missouri or desilvered. Spelter steady at $3.70.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Flour active; Winter patent, $3.70@$3.90; do. fancy, $3.40@$3.55; do. family, $3@$4.20; Spring patent, $3.70@$3.85; do. fancy, $3.30@$3.50 per bbl; do. family, $2.90@$3.15; rye flour, $3.05@$3.25. Wheat quiet, steady; sample red, track, 60c; No. 2 red, track, 71c. Corn steady; white ear, 41c; mixed ear, nearly white, 41c. Oats easy; No. 3 mixed, track, 20½c; No. 3 do, light color, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20@20½c. Pork easier; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.75; family, $12. Lard easy; steam leaf, 6¼c; kettle lard, 6¼c; prime steam lard, easy at 5.00c. Bacon easier; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats easy and quiet; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal; small demand; market steady; fresh nearby, 9c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 511 bbls, at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Wheat lost just ½c per bu to-day's decline, the unexpected speculation at 64⅝c sold up to 64⅝@64¾c, and declined to 64@64⅛c, closing at this price, steady; trade in December was light, prices filling the fluctuations in September at about 1½c spread; no stock: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; receipts, 26,640 bushels; shipments, 36,500 bushels. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—Market easy; No. 3 white, 23¼@23½c; new, No. 3, 19@20c. Flour quiet, and selling rather freely at $3.40@$3.70 for patents, $2.40@$2.90 for bakers' and clears; production, 32,000 bbls; shipments, 42,471 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market only steady for bran at $5.75; sacks, $12@$12.50; shorts, common, bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $15.

DULUTH, Aug. 6.—To-day's wheat market was quiet, but there was a fair inquiry by mills at 3c premium, and export sales of at least 40,000 bushels; those was 7⅛@7⅜c below yesterday. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 68¾c; August, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68½c; August, 68¾c; September, 66⅝c bid; December, 67¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59½c; rejected, 56@57c; on arrival: No. 1 hard, 69¼c; Northern, 68⅝c; receipts, 89,278 bushels; shipments, 89,862 bushels; inspected, 163 cars; last year, 90 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 6.—Corn—Receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 16,500 bushels; market dull and unchanged; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39½c. Oats—Receipts, 63,750 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels; market dull and irregular; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky —Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1895.

BEEVES—Receipts, 55 cars, or 942 head: 51 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 4 cars (local stock) for the market; a few bulls and thin cows changed hands at steady prices; feeling steady for good beeves, weak for others. City-dressed native sides firm, selling mainly at 7@9c lb; Texas beef sold at 5@6½c. To-day's table advices quote the London market firm for refrigerator beef at 9½@10c lb. Latest advices report American live cattle selling at 11½@12c, estimated dressed weight, 112 lbs (the offal) tops, 12¾c; American sheep unchanged at 10@12¾c; extra Wethers, 13@13½c. Shipments today include 600 cattle, on the Runic, equally divided between M. Goldsmith and J. Shamberg & Son, and in the same steamer 2,180 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the America carries 171 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 150 head for D. H. Sherman; on Wednesday the St. Louis takes out 2,667 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Ontario, 190 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

CALVES—Receipts, 660 head, of which 131 head went direct to butchers. Veals in moderate request, but steady for good stock; grassers and buttermilk calves dull and lower, and about 300 calves altogether reported unsold; sales of common to choice veals were at $5@$7 100 lb; grassers sold mainly at $2@$2.25, and buttermilks were quoted at $2.50@$3. Dressed veals firmer at 7½@11c for city-dressed, and 7@10c for country-dressed; little veals lower at 5@9c; dressed buttermilks at 4½@5c, and dressed grassers weak at 4@5c. —SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—8 veals, 146 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 23 do, 176 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 144 calves, 248 lb, at $5.50; 11 do, 158 lbs, at $5.25; 11 buttermilks, 188 lb, at $3; 2 grassers, 245 lb, at $2.75; 13 do, 230 lb, at $2.50; 55 do, 140 lb, at $2.; 5 yearlings, 364 lb, at $2. J. P. NELSON, 42 grassers, 171 lb, at $2.25. G. MILLER-LACKE—17 grassers, 171 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, 106 lb, at $5. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 fed calves, 162 lb, at $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, or 4,622 head; 2 cars for butchers direct and 17 cars for the trade, leaving for sale 2,229 cars; held over yesterday, there were 3½ cars for sale. Trade sluggish at just about steady prices, quality considered, and fully 20 cars were to sell at the close; common to good sheep sold at $3@$3.62½; export sheep unchanged; very choice do at $4; medium to prime lambs at $4@$5, and small bunch to an outside buyer at $5.50. Dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c, extra carcasses 7c; dressed lambs dull at 6@10c.—SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—256 West Virginia lambs, 65 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb; 212 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $4; also late yesterday, 186 West Virginia lambs, 58 lb, at $4.50; 265 Virginia do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 265 Kentucky do, 65 lb, at $4; 240 do, 65 lb, at $4; 101 West Virginia sheep, 86 lb, at $2.75. J. H. WILKERSON—48 Kentucky lambs, 60 lb, at $4.70; 110 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 264 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 105 Kentucky sheep, 110 lb, at $3.40; 55 do, 96 lb, at $3.25; 11 do, 94 lb, at $3.30; 189 do, 100 lb, at $3; 155 do, 92 lb, at $3; 42 do, 105 lb, at $2.70. D. McPHERSON & CO.—216 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $4.62½; 215 do, 63 lb, at $4.55; 19 Kentucky sheep, 108 lb, at $3; 20 do, 98 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—259 West Virginia lambs, 69 lb, at $5; 247 do, 62 lb, at $4.75. S. JUDD & CO.—250 Michigan lambs, 61 lb, at $4.25; 224 Kentucky do, 66 lb, at $4.60; 169 do, 66 lb, at $4.12½; 127 Ohio do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 117 Ohio sheep, 88 lb, at $3.62½; 16 Kentucky do, 100 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—102 State lambs, 67 lb, at $4.75; 5 cull sheep and lambs, 54 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—23 State lambs, 58 lb, at $5.50; 26 State sheep, 103 lb, at $3.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late yesterday—157 Buffalo lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50; also, late yesterday, 107 Pennsylvania lambs, 59 lb, at $4.90; 93 State do, 63 lb, at $5; 22 do, 60 lb, at $4.50; 50 Pennsylvania sheep, 78 lb, at $3.25; 37 State do, 85 lb, at $3; 23 do, 103 lb, at $3; 12 do, 72 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4 cars, or 743 head; and, including late arrivals yesterday, there were about 520 head on sale. Market firm at $5.50@$5.85 100 lb, and choice light pigs might bring $5.90 @$6. Country dressed steady at 7@8½c for medium to light weights.—SALES.—A. W. LAMB—27 State hogs, 200 lb, at $5.80; also late Monday, 70 State hogs, 165 lb, at $5.85; 62 do, 200 lb, at $5.80; 18 do, 180 lb, at $5.60. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Monday—26 State hogs, 139 lb, at $5.75; 19 do, 192 lb, at $5.70; 49 do, 182 lb, at $5.65; 147 do, 214 lb, at $5.60; 19 do, 256 lb, at $5.55; 2 rough do, 215 lb, at $4.70; 14 do, 247 lb, at $4.60. S. SANDERS, late Monday—14 State hogs, 193 lb, at $5.75; 56 do, 193 lb, at $5.70; 84 do, 191 lb, at $5.60. HUME & MULLEN, late Monday—146 State hogs, 172 lb, at $5.75; 9 do, 152 lb, at $5.70; 18 do, 171 lb, at $5.65; 4 do, 290 lb, at $5.60; 6 do, 261 lb, at $5.50; 3 rough hogs, 238 lb, at $4.15; 8 do, 240 lb, at $4.05; 3 do, 240 lb, at $4.00; 3 do, 286 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 264 head; total for week thus far, 6,578 head; same time last week, 5,182 head; consigned through, 264 head; to New-York, 180 head; market opened quiet; none on sale, except few old lots; feeling strong for good fat stock; closed with a strong feeling. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,760 head; total for week thus far, 14,400 head; for same time last week, 13,120 head; consigned through, 450 head; to New-York, 300 head; on sale, 1,500 head; market opened active and 5c higher for good light grades; others about steady; closed steady for light grades; slow for heavy grades, at 5c decline; Yorkers, good to extra, light grades, $5.70@$5.75; good weights, $5.60@$5.65; mixed packers, $5.50@$5.60; $5.40; good mediums and heavy, $5.10@$5.15; roughs, $3.65@$4.40; stags, $3@$4; grassy and Michigan Yorkers, $5.25@$5.40; heavy sold late at $5.10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,000 head; total for week thus far, 2,500 head; for same time last week, 2,100 head; consigned through, none; to New-York, 900 head; on sale, 3,000 head; market opened very dull and lower; closed dull and weak, with a number of common lambs unsold; good to choice lambs, $4.65 @$5; few extra higher; light to fairly good, $3.50 @$4.25; mixed sheep, $2.75@$3.25; choice, $3.40@ $3.50; culls and common, $1.50@$2.50; export wes. $3.80@$4.25; export wethers, $4.25@$4.30.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.20@$4.40; rough fat, $3@$4; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $16@ $40. Hogs—Supply light; demand good for prime light, which are a shade higher; others unchanged; prime light, $5.40@$5.50; medium weights, $5.30@$5.40; heavy, $5.15@$5.20; common to fair Yorkers, $5.20@$5.30; roughs, $3.40@$4.10. Sheep—Receipts about 6 loads; market steady; extra, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.30@$3.50; good, $3 80 @$3.20; fair, $1.60@$2.25; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,044 head; market active; stronger; choice steers sold at $5.35; native steers, $3.30@$5.35; cows, $2.65; Texas steers, $2.45@$3.65; cows, $2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,241 head; market slow; prices, 5@10c lower than on Monday; heavy, $4.70@$4.85; mixed, $4.10@$4.80; light, $4.70@$5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 5,027 head; decline of 40c from last week's prices; native, $3@$5.25; lambs, $2.25@ $4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Offerings of cattle to-day were only moderate, and the demand no more than fair. Choice kinds were firm, while others sold slowly. The hog market was irregular. The arrivals were light, but there was scarcely any demand. The best light assorted were 5c higher, but heavy declined 5@10c. The best grades of sheep and lambs sold at firm prices, but medium and inferior kinds were weak and 10c lower. Arrivals were heavy.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.90@$5.35; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.60@$4.80; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.75 @$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.60@$3.75; cows and heifers, extra, $3.80@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@ $5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $3@$4.20; Texas steers, $3@$4.50; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$2.85; Western range steers, $3.75@ $4.85; Western range heifers, $2.75@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.70@$5; common to choice, mixed, $4.50@$5.15; choice, assorted, $5.15@$5.40; light, $4.80@$5.40; pigs, $3.50@$4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.10; lambs, $3@$5.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 78s 9d; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; prime, medium, dull at 50s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 37s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, easy at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady, at 58s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 6d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 6s 9½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 2¾d; August steady at 4s; September steady at 3s 11½d. Oats steady at 3s 11½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 4l 15s@2l 5s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 13,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, 11,000 quarters; from other sources, 126,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 34,700 quarters.

LONDON, Aug. 6—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; June shipment, via Cape, 37s 6d. Sugar, 11s 3d@ 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 10s; October and December, 10s 6d.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9¼ premium; on London, 20½@21½ premium. Sugar firm.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 45 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 94,875 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 11 bales; sales, 2½ bales; stock, 4,599 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts none; sales, 116 bales; stock 9,853 bales.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN DENTISTS

Proposal to do Away with Honorary Degrees Referred to Committee.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The American Dental Association commenced its annual meeting this morning in the Beach Auditorium. There was a large attendance. President Crawford called the meeting to order. Dr. Sanger, the new President of the New-Jersey State Dental Society, welcomed the delegates. Dr. L. C. Bryan, ex-President of the American Dental Society of Europe, was introduced, and made a short address. The association extended greetings to the American Dental Society of Europe, now in session at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. Remarks were made by Prof. Dunbar of the Dental University of California.

Reports were received from the Secretary and Treasurer, showing the association to be in a healthy condition, both numerically and financially. An invitation was accepted from Dr. H. E. Beach, President of the Southern Dental Association, to meet with that body when it holds its annual meeting at Atlanta in November. President Crawford's address was full of good cheer and encouragement. The following resolution was introduced:

"That the association believes the conferring of honorary degrees in dentistry is detrimental to the interest of the profession of dentistry, and this association expresses its dissatisfaction with the practice."

An amendment was offered that the resolution should not apply to any dentist who is not a graduate in course and no member of the Faculty. The amendment was laid on the table, and the resolution referred to the proper committee.

The National Board of Examiners has elected the following officers: President—John N. Abbott of Manchester, Iowa; Vice President—L. H. Noble of Washington, D. C.; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Meeker of Newark, N. J.

The meeting will continue until Friday.

MOVING GOODS NOW MORE RAPIDLY

Collector Kilbreth Hires Cartmen, and Mr. Hess Must Pay Them.

Simon Hess, who has the contract for public carting, sent a letter to Collector Kilbreth yesterday, in reference to the complaints against him of delays in the delivery of goods from the steamship piers to the public stores.

In effect, he said that July business had been the heaviest for years, and that he was doing the best he could. The Collector's comment was that Mr. Hess knew what would be required of him when he made his contract, and that no excuse for failure to perform it could be good. He said there had been many complaints of delays, and that he had decided to meet them by better service. He moved in that direction yesterday by sending outside cartmen for a lot of cigars, imported by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrall & Condit by the Vigilancia, which arrived July 21. Duty was paid Aug. 1.

When the Collector learned that the cigars still lay untouched yesterday at the pier he gave orders for their removal to the Public Stores for examination, and that the bill should be charged to Hess.

SAVED FROM POTTER'S FIELD

The Unknown Irish Immigrant Boy Buried in Astoria, L. I.

The body of the Irish immigrant boy, who was picked up insensible in Harlem a week ago last Friday, was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I., yesterday morning.

Undertaker Gehlert drove up to the Morgue shortly before the time to take the body to Potter's Field and said he would bury the remains at his own expense. He was provided with a burial permit, and placed the body in a plain pine coffin and took it to the cemetery, where it was buried without ceremony or mourners.

A photograph of the boy, a blackthorn stick, and a few trinkets are in possession of Capt White, at the Morgue, in case any of his friends or relatives ever hear of his death and try to identify him.

Consul General Patrick A. Collins.

From The Boston Herald.

One of the happiest and most contented of the Federal officials under the present Administration is Consul General Collins, at London. He finds the duties of the most lucrative office in the President's gift pleasant and congenial; he is located in a delightful home in one of the pleasantest residential sections of London, and he is laying aside a goodly portion of his handsome fees for a rainy day. And whatever befalls the Democracy next year, he will be ready on the 4th of March, 1897, to give up his office to his successor and return to his practice in Boston, where he will be warmly welcomed.

Ling Bent an Annoying Boy.

Several boys were annoying Chin Ling, a Chinaman who keeps a laundry on Third Avenue between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, yesterday afternoon, by throwing stones at his windows and shouting vile names at him. The Chinaman, seizing a barrel stave, ran after the boys. He followed Joseph Callaghan, fourteen years old, of 214 East Eighty-eighth Street, into a saloon at Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and beat him over the head.

The boy is now in the Harlem Hospital. His injuries are not serious. Chin Ling is being held to await their development or cure.

Van Cleef Offers No Evidence.

TRENTON, Aug. 6.—The taking of testimony in the case of John T. Van Cleef, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, was concluded this afternoon. Van Cleef is charged with obtaining $700 from the State on false pretenses—money said to have been paid for maps, which were never received. It was shown this morning that Capt. Richardson of Brooklyn refused to come here to testify. When the State had finished its case the defense announced that it would offer no evidence and court adjourned until to-morrow.

Accused of Stealing a Bicycle.

Henry Samuels, an advertising agent of 197 West Houston Street, left his bicycle in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few minutes Monday night. When he left the hotel the wheel was gone.

Michael Smith of 317 West Twenty-sixth Street was arrested yesterday, and Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Court, held him in $500 for trial on the charge of having stolen the bicycle.

FRAUD IN THE ANSWERS

Police Candidates, by Cheating, Passed the Examination.

THEY COPIED FROM EACH OTHER

Out of 148 Who Appeared Successful, 87 Are Suspected—Police Commissioners to Investigate.

Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board yesterday called the attention of the Police Commissioners to a number of alleged irregularities in the recent mental examinations of candidates for appointment on the force.

In making up the ratings and preparing the eligible list, Mr. Bell and his assistants have discovered a large number of cases where the applicants have passed what may be termed a fraudulent examination.

The mental examination was held a few weeks ago, and 404 young men, all anxious to be policemen, were subjected to a rigid civil service test. Of the 404 only 148 received the required percentage. Their names were put on the eligible register, but, in view of the discovery of alleged irregularities, there will be delay in making any appointments.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Bell said: "On the night of the examination we seated four men at a table. The papers of each man were numbered, and the numbers of every four men at a table ran in consecutive order, so that where there were irregularities we were enabled to detect them easily. In 87 cases out of the 148 men who passed we found evidence that they had copied from the men next to them. There were cases where one man worked out his sums in arithmetic just the same as the man who sat next to him.

"I had one of these men here to-day and gave him the same sums to do, and he could not do them at all. He gave up in despair. There were fifteen very flagrant cases of fraud. I had some of the men here yesterday and to-day, and examined them over again in the particular matters of which we were suspicious. These cases will be laid before the Board of Police."

Mr. Bell also gave the information that many more of the men who failed to receive the required percentage to make them eligible for appointment were found to have copied their answers. He said there were about thirty in whose papers irregularities were found, but no action will be taken except in the cases of the men whose names are now on the eligible list. A number of the men, in declaring would necessarily be dropped from the list. This is the list of candidates eligible for appointment, and includes the men whose examination papers are suspicious:

Thomas Hynes, 343 East Eighty-first Street, percentage, 91.89; Patrick Kenny, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 91; Charles E. Northrup, 51 Woodworth Avenue, 89.70; William E. Cashmar, 18 Hubert Street, 88.50; William J. Slip, 1229 Sixth Street, 88.30; David J. Sheahan, 106 Charles Street, 87.20; Thomas F. O'Brien, 532 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 87; James J. O'Rourke, 42 Beach Street, 86.90; William Minogue, 418 East Seventy-ninth Street, 86.40; Henry W. Lehmkuhl, 10 Morton Street, 86.20; Herman B. Gerow, 358 West Fifty-second Street, 85.80; Jacob Mack, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 84.80.

John J. Bigley, 158 Columbus Avenue, 84.70; James Murphy, 5.5 Broome Street, 84.60; Thomas A. Finn, 164 East Eighty-ninth Street, 84.40; George H. Carton, Bellevue Hospital, 84; Alonzo C. Hibbard, 387 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 83.70; Edward Schenker, 529 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 83.60; Thaddeus J. Murphy, 96 Madison Street, 83.30; J. J. Hughes, 327 West Twenty-sixth Street, 82.60; William Stockmeyer, 160 East Ninety-sixth Street, 82.20; William B. McManus, 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 82.10; J. J. Kelly, 33 Madison Street, 82; L. Rappolt, 250 West One Hundred and First Street, 81.60; John F. Martin, 122 East Eighty-first Street, 80.80; William Tyndall, 564 West Fifty-second Street, 80.80; Richard Hamilton, Jr., 433 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 80.70; James A. Scott, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Audubon Avenue, 80.60; George C. Diahl, 343 East Eighty-fourth Street, 80.48.

Fred W. Pape, 349 East Sixty-fifth Street, 80.40; Edward J. Sweeney, 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 80.40; Robert F. McNeil, 210 East Thirty-eighth Street, 79.60; J. Kennedy, 300 East Twenty-ninth Street, 79.50; J. F. McLaughlin, 98 Lawrence Street, 79.36; A. M. Werner, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 79.30; Archibald Hard, 103 East Tenth Street, 79.20; T. J. O'Connell, 1,766 Amsterdam Avenue, 79.10; T. J. Culhane, 308 West Fourteenth Street, 79.10; J. A. Mallon, 736 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 78.90; J. C. Bonles, 529 East Eighty-seventh Street, 78.90; Louis Hyams, 38 West Third Street, 78.90; R. C. Jewett, 418 East Eighty-third Street, 78.80; G. W. Brown, 40 Pine Street, 78.80; T. J. Farrell, 221 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 78.60; A. H. Thornton, 266 West Thirty-fifth Street, 78.40; E. J. Moran, 312 Spring Street, 78.30.

William H. Ottenburg, 347 East One hundred and Twenty-second Street, 78.20; T. F. Keenan, 406 East Fifteenth Street, 78.20; L. C. Boerner, 25 Clinton Street, 78.20; H. A. Pfeiff, 433 East Eighth Street, 78.10; George McCormick, 237 East Forty-fifth Street, 78.10; M. Rorke, 340 West Forty-ninth Street, 78.10; D. A. Kerr, 138 West Fifty-second Street, 78; E. W. Freemyer, 236 East Forty-second Street, 77.80; William F. Maher, 178 East Eighty-seventh Street, 77.90; P. Daly, 789 Seventh Avenue, 77.90; C. July, 117 East Eighteenth Street, 77.60; William Haughey, 520 Greenwich Street, 77.40; R. B. Bevier, 137 East Twenty-sixth Street, 77.30; P. J. Brennan, 68 Horatio Street, 77.30; A. Jenson, 410 Pearl Street, 77; J. H. Hauser, 9 First Street, 76.90; F. Rheinish, 448 West Forty-seventh Street, 76.90; John R. Brady, 349 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 76.90; F. A. Nolan, 314 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 76.80; J. A. Elliott, 357 Willis Avenue, 76.70.

J. T. Knowles, 161 First Avenue, 76.60; C. F. Weeks, 21 Horatio Street, 76.50; William T. Kelly, 414 East Eighteenth Street, 76.10; G. Finnerty, 611 East Sixteenth Street, 76.10; P. E. Kiefer, 339 East Thirty-sixth Street, 76.10; James Drum, Ward's Island, 75.90; J. D. Doyle, 168 Lincoln Avenue, 75.90; J. T. Hayes, 256 Henry Street, 75.40; P. J. Finley, 11 Cannon Street, 75.20; J. R. Hawthorne, 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 75.20; M. Gibney, 605 Third Avenue, 75.10; T. F. Ryan, 414 East Sixteenth Street, 74.90; M. A. Mallon, 317 West Sixteenth Street, 74.80; C. McMorrow, 703 Ninth Avenue, 74.70; E. L. B. Von Blumberg, 1068 Forsyth Street, 70.40; J. D. Ormsby, 670 Fifth Avenue, 74.20; H. C. Kerr, 417 Third Avenue, 74.20; F. J. Reilly, Jr., 116 West Ninety-eighth Street, 74.20; J. Lynch, 150 Century Street, 74; P. J. Gallagher, 1 Sixth Avenue, 73.90; G. Baisley, 148 East Forty-eighth Street, 73.90; J. J. McKeon, 328 Cherry Street, 73.70; P. Cogan, 152 East Twentieth Street, 73.70; Lenz, 1235 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 73.60; H. Klomberg, 537 Eleventh Avenue, 73.50.

P. M. MacAuley, Jr., 423 East Fifty-second Street, 73.50; J. Leidig, 773 Prospect Avenue, 73.20; H. Baxter, 432 East Twenty-sixth Street, 73.20; J. Carroll, 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, 73.10; J. A. Brown, 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 72.90; L. F. Well, 24 Broad Street, 73.10; T. P. Houlahan, Nolan's Hotel, Fordham, 72.70; J. O'Connor, 3 Perry Street, 72.60; J. W. Holser, 526 East Eighty-second Street, 72.60; T. St. John, 174 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 72.60; G. H. Sorman, 544 East Seventeenth Street, 72.50; J. F. Quinn, 583 Park Avenue, 72.50; F. Rathgeber, 826 Amsterdam Avenue, 72.50; J. Hooks, 108 East One Hundred and Second Street, 72.50; W. Wahlig, Jr., 1,049 Park Avenue, 72.40; P. E. Kelly, 1,707 Amsterdam Avenue, 72.40; H. C. Hawley, 648 Sixth Avenue, 72.30; J. R. Burns, 404 East Eighty-eighth Street, 72.30; J. H. Myers, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 72.20.

D. Sullivan, 429 West Thirtieth Street, 71.80; D. Brown, 202 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 71.70; H. Bernstein, 85 Bayard Street, 71.70; C. J. Smith, 1,095 Eighth Avenue, 71.50; P. S. McCormick, 458 West Forty-second Street, 71.50; George H. Griffin, 816 Trinity Avenue, 71.40; J. O'Hara, 63 Perry Street, 71.30; C. Compen, 148 Columbia Street, 71.30; R. McCabe, 7 West One Hundred and First Street, 71.20; L. Lackey, 670 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 71.20; D. Connolly, 409 Cherry Street, 71.10; John Lenahan, 67 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 71; John J. Sheehy, 455 Columbus Avenue, 71; D. J. Fogarty, 1,851 Park Avenue, 70.90; William Murphy, 141 Hudson Street, 70.60; M. J. Fitzgerald, 543 Tenth Avenue, 70.60; J. Quinlcy, 415 East Eighteenth Street, 70.50; P. Dowd, 811 Greenwich Street, 70.40; T. F. Kelly, 179 Madison Street, 70.40.

William F. O'Connell, 204 East Twentieth Street, 70.30; William A. Sherry, 2,156 Third Avenue, 70.20; H. L. King, 320 West Fortieth Street, 70.20; J. Rogan, 647 East Ninth Street, 70.20; H. Dobert, 1,179 Third Avenue, 70.10; M. McGrath, 450 West Twenty-fifth Street, 70.10; J. Sullivan, 535 West Thirty-fourth Street, 70.10; M. H. Underwood, 355 West Fifteenth Street, 70.10; David Gordon, 218 Eighth Avenue, 70; J. J. O'Neil, 316 East Seventy-third Street, 70; M. Rosenfeld, 1,172 Division Street, 70.

President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker had a conference yesterday relating to the irregularities in the examinations, and Mr. Roosevelt also consulted Secretary Bell. It was decided to have all the examination papers examined. Commissioner Roosevelt, speaking of the irregularities, said:

"There are eighty-seven cases in which we have suspicion, and they will be investigated. That is just what we have been looking for, and we have found it. It may be that our suspicion in some of these cases is unjust, but we are going to see."

A PLAN TO MOVE THE CAPITAL WEST.

Said to be Proposed by the Independent American Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The new Independent American Party, which is called to meet in convention at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 5, is said to favor, among other things, a removal of the National capital to a more central location. It is this article of its political faith which is of most interest to Washingtonians, although no one here believes that the Federal capital will ever be removed from its present site.

The proposition is not a new one. It has been repeatedly advanced in Congress, and it was advocated with conspicuous force and ability at the second session of the Fifty-third Congress by Mr. Dearmond of Missouri. In private conversation, however, Mr. Dearmond never hesitated to express his doubt that any proposition which involved the removal of the capital to a point further West or South was likely to be adopted by Congress. It was his honest belief, however, that the National capital should be established somewhere in Kansas or Missouri, not, as he said, because he lived in that locality, but because it would ultimately become the centre of population.

It is not generally known that the location of the National capital on the Potomac River was brought about by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, with the co-operation of Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton had laid before Congress a plan for the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the several States, growing out of the revolt of the colonies against the mother country. The Southern members, as a rule, opposed assumption, while the Northerners generally favored it. Congress at the same time was confronted with a contest among its members as to the location of the capital. Whether it should be in New-York or Pennsylvania, in Virginia or Maryland; whether it should fall to the North or the South, was a question second only to that of assumption of the local debts. Hamilton was indifferent as to which State secured the honor. He had, however, championed the assumption plan with all the force of his fiery and energetic nature, and he saw in this contest over the capital an opportunity to help his assumption plan.

He decided to sacrifice what he regarded as a trifling question and thus save a financial policy which he considered to be of vital importance and the very cornerstone of the Government. Thomas Jefferson had just returned from France and taken his place at the head of the Washington Cabinet. He had no prejudices at that time against the author of the assumption policy. With no line marked out for his conduct, and ready, until events decided otherwise, to sustain the Administration, he fell in easily with the schemes of his colleagues. "There was," as one historian naively puts it, "a little talk and a little dinner, and Hamilton agreed to secure the votes for a Southern capital, while Jefferson promised to do the same for assumption."

As a result the capital was located on Southern soil, and Hamilton's plan of assumption passed both houses of Congress by a fair majority.

New-England Women and Politics.

Correspondence of The Boston Transcript.

The women of New-England are well up in township politics, but they are astonishingly ignorant of National or even State affairs. This applies not only to the farmers' and tavern keepers' wives and daughters, but the most intelligent women in New-England seem unable to take an interest in any public question except woman suffrage and prohibition. This singular ignorance accounts for the entire readiness of the woman suffragists and Prohibitionists to flop on to any party that will promise to help them in these two points. The idea that there are great principles at stake, and greater issues than woman suffrage and prohibition, seems utterly beyond and outside of them. As for trying to make them believe that it is no possible to make people moral by legislative enactment, one might as well bay the moon. The only answer these gentle New-England ladies make is, "There ought to be a law against"—speculation in stocks, smoking cigarettes, and every form of depravity. But, after all, be it said, most of the disagreeable New-England people are found only in books.

White Caps in Massachusetts.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republ